

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
ELECTED OFFICE (EO/US)
(ENTRY INTO U.S. NATIONAL PHASE UNDER CHAPTER II PCT)

10/031819
16 JAN 2002

International Appln. No.:
PCT/US98/18368

International Filing Date:
03 September 1998 (03.09.98)

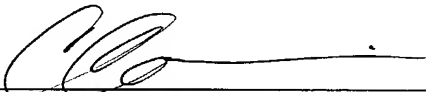
Priority Date Claimed:
04 September 1997 (04.09.97)

Title of Invention: ASSAYS FOR DETECTING MODULATORS OF CYTOSKELETAL FUNCTION

Applicant: VALE, Ron, et al

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.10

I hereby certify that this New Application Transmittal and the documents referred to as enclosed therein are being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on this date **January 16, 2002** in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" Mailing Label Number **EV 008 738 962** US addressed to: **PCT LEGAL STAFF**, Assistant Commissioner For Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.


Cliff Cannon-Cin

BOX PCT

Assistant Commissioner For Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231
ATTN: PCT Legal Staff

1. a. X This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
b. — This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.

2. Applicant herewith submits to the United States Elected Office (EO/US) the following items under

35 U.S.C. 371:

- a. X This express request to immediately begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f).
b. X The U.S. National Fee (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(1) and other fees (37 CFR 1.492) as indicated below:

3. Fees

Regular application

CLAIMS AS FILED

Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate	Calculations
Total Claims (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(c))	69 - 20 =	49 × \$18.00 =	\$882.00
Independent Claims (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(b))	5 - 3 =	2 × \$84.00 =	\$168.00
Multiple Dependent Claim(s), if any (37 C.F.R. § 1.16(d))	+ \$260.00 =		\$0.00
Filing Fee Calculation			\$1,050.00

X U.S. PTO WAS INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION AUTHORITY

Where an international preliminary examination fee as set forth in § 1.482 has been paid on the international application to the U.S. PTO.

— and the international preliminary examination report states that the criteria of novelty, inventive step (non-obviousness) and industrial activity, as defined in PCT Article 33(1) to (4) have been satisfied for all the claims presented in the application entering the national stage (37 CFR 1.492(a)(4)) 96.00

X and the above requirements are not met (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)) 710.00 710.00

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U.S. PTO WAS NOT INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION AUTHORITY FOR
Where no international preliminary examination fee as set forth in § 1.442(a) has been paid to the U.S. PTO, and
payment of an international search fee as set forth in § 1.445(a)(2) to the U.S. PTO:

—	has been paid (37 CFR 1.492(a)(2))	760.00	—
—	has not been paid (37CFR 1.492(a)(3))	970.00	—
—	where a search report on the international application has been prepared by the European Patent Office or the Japanese Patent Office (37 CFR 1.492(a)(5))	840.00	—

X Petition for Revival of an International Application for Patent Designating the U.S.
Abandoned Unintentionally Under 37 CFR 1.137(b) 1,280.00 1,280.00

Total National Fee plus Petition for Revival Fee	3,040.00
Small Entity - Reduction by 1/2, if applicable	1,520.00
Total Fees Enclosed	1,520.00

X Check in the amount of \$1,520.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.

4. **A copy of the International application as published (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)):**

- a. X is transmitted herewith.
b. — is not required, as the application was filed with the United States Receiving Office.
c. — has been transmitted
i. — by the International Bureau.
Date of mailing of the application (from form PCT/IB/308): ____.
ii. — by applicant on (date) ____.

5. **A Translation of the International application into the English language (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)):**

- a. — is transmitted herewith.
b. X is not required as the application was filed in English.
c. — was previously transmitted by applicant on (date) ____
d. — will follow.

6. **Amendments to the claims of the International application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)):**

- a. — are transmitted herewith (as a part of the International Examination Report)
b. — have been transmitted
i. — by the International Bureau
Date of mailing of the amendment (from form PCT/IB/308): ____
ii. — by applicant on (date) ____
c. X have not been transmitted as
i. X applicant chose not to make amendments under PCT Article 19. Date of mailing of Search Report (from form PCT/ISA/210.): 12/30/98.
ii. — the time limit for the submission of amendments has not yet expired. The amendments or a statement that amendments have not been made will be transmitted before the expiration of the time limit under PCT Rule 46.1.

7. **A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (38 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)):**

- a. — is transmitted herewith.
b. — is not required as the amendments were made in the English language.
c. X has not been transmitted for reasons indicated at point 5c above.

8. **A copy of the international examination report (PCT/IPEA/409)**

- is transmitted herewith, with English translation.
X is not required as the application was filed with the United States Receiving Office

9. **Annex(es) to the international preliminary examination report**

- a. — is/are transmitted herewith
b. X is/are not required as there are no annexes

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10. A translation of the annexes to the international preliminary examination report.
- a. ☐ is transmitted herewith
 - b. ☐ is not required as the annexes are in the English language.
 - c. ☒ has not been transmitted for reasons indicated at point 9b above.

11. An oath or declaration of the inventor (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)) complying with 35 U.S.C. 115

- a. ☐ was previously submitted by applicant on (date) _____.
- b. ☒ is submitted herewith, and such oath or declaration
 - i. ☐ is attached to the application.
 - ii. ☐ identifies the application and any amendments under PCT Article 19 that were transmitted as stated in points 3b or 3c and 5b; and states that they were reviewed by the inventor as required by 37 CFR 1.70.
 - iii. ☒ will follow.

II. Other document(s) or information included:

12. An International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210) or Declaration under PCT Article 17(2)(a):

- a. ☐ is transmitted herewith
- b. ☐ has been transmitted by the International Bureau. Date of mailing (from form PCT/IB/308) _____
- c. ☒ is not required, as the application was searched by the United States International Searching Authority.
- d. ☐ will be transmitted promptly upon request.
- e. ☐ has been submitted by applicant on (date) _____

13. An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98:

- a. ☐ is transmitted herewith.
 Also transmitted herewith is/are:
☐ Form PTO-1449.
☐ Copies of citations listed.
- b. ☒ will be transmitted within THREE MONTHS of the date of submission of requirements under 35 U.S.C. 371(c).
- c. ☐ was previously submitted by applicant on (date) _____.

14. An Assignment document:

- a. ☒ will follow.
- b. ☐ is transmitted herewith for recording
 A separate ☐ "COVER SHEET FOR ASSIGNMENT (DOCUMENT) ACCOMPANYING NEW PATENT APPLICATION" or ☒ FORM PTO 1595 is also attached

15. Additional Documents

- a. ☐ Copy of Request (PCT/RO/101)
- b. ☒ International Publication No. WO 99/11814
 - i. ☒ Specification, claims and drawing
 - ii. ☐ Front page only.
- c. ☐ Preliminary amendment (37 CFR § 1.121)
- d. ☐ Other
 - Verified Statement Claiming Small Entity Status (unexecuted - executed version will follow)
 - Petition for Revival of an International Application for Patent Designating the U.S. Abandoned Unintentionally Under 37 CFR 1.137(b)

16. The above checked items are being transmitted

- a. ☐ before 30 months from any claimed priority date.
- b. ☒ after 30 months.

17. Certain Requirements under 35 U.S.C. 371 were previously submitted by the applicant
on _____, namely:

10/031819
531 Rec'd PGT/PT 16 JAN 2002


18. Authorization To Charge Additional Fees and Credit Overpayment

X The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of any additional fees that may be required by this paper including, without limitation, filing fees, fees for presentation of extra claims, and surcharge for filing late declarations to Deposit Account No.: 08-1290.
An originally executed duplicate of this transmittal is enclosed for this purpose.

19. Return Receipt Postcard

X Enclosed.

Dated: 16 January 2002


Kamrin T. MacKnight
Registration No.: 38,230

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ASSAYS FOR DETECTING MODULATORS OF CYTOSKELETAL FUNCTION**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This is a continuation-in-part of USSN 60/057,895, filed on September 4, 1997 which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety for all purposes.

5 STATEMENT AS TO RIGHTS TO INVENTIONS MADE UNDER FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

This work was supported in part by Grant Numbers gm35252 gm38499, gm332289, gm40509, and gm46551 from the National Institutes of Health. The Government of the United States of America may have rights in this invention.

10 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to assays for identifying compounds that modulate the activity of a cytoskeletal system (*e.g.* an actin/myosin system, a tubulin system, *etc.*).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The cytoskeleton constitutes a large family of proteins that are involved in many critical processes of biology, such as chromosome and cell division, cell motility and intracellular transport. Vale and Kreis (1993) *Guidebook to the Cytoskeletal and Motor Proteins* New York: Oxford University Press; Alberts *et al.* (1994) *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, 788-858). Cytoskeletal proteins are found in all cells and are involved in the pathogenesis of a large range of clinical diseases. The cytoskeleton includes a collection of polymer proteins, microtubules, actin, intermediate filaments, and septins, as well as a wide variety of proteins that bind to these polymers (polymer-interacting proteins). Some of the polymer-interacting proteins are molecular motors (myosins, kinesins, dyneins) (Goldstein (1993) *Ann. Rev. Genetics* 27: 319-351; Mooseker and Cheney (1995) *Ann. Rev. Cell Biol.* 11: 633-675) that are essential for transporting material within cells (*e.g.*, chromosomal movement during metaphase), for muscle contraction, and for cell migration. Other groups of proteins (*e.g.*, vinculin, talin and alpha-actinin) link different filaments, connect the cytoskeleton to the plasma membrane, control the assembly and disassembly of the cytoskeletal polymers, and moderate the organization of the polymers within cells.

The invention herein provides convenient and rapid methods for identifying compounds not previously known to modulate cytoskeletal function. In particular, this invention provides assay methods that include methods for measuring binding interactions between cytoskeletal polymers and cytoskeletal polymer-binding proteins that can be applied to high-throughput screening to identify small molecules that modify this interaction. The

methods described herein include methods that provide high sensitivity and can be used in complex mixtures, including, but not limited to crude cell extracts.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a method of identifying and characterizing compounds which modulate the binding of two cytoskeletal components. The methods are rapid, convenient and sensitive. Preferably, the method is used to identify lead compounds that can be used as therapeutics or diagnostics, or which can be used in the agricultural field.

In one embodiment, this invention provides high throughput assay (efficient screening of multiple samples) methods for testing multiple test agents (*e.g.*, compositions and/or compounds) for their ability to modulate cytoskeletal function. The methods generally involve adhering a first cytoskeletal component to a solid support; contacting this first component with a second cytoskeletal component having an affinity for said first cytoskeletal component, in a (*e.g.* aqueous) reaction mixture; further contacting the reaction mixture with one or more, preferably multiple test compositions to determine their ability to modulate the binding affinity of the first and second cytoskeletal components; and detecting changes in the binding affinity of the second cytoskeletal component to the first cytoskeletal component at a test concentration and a control concentration (*e.g.*, zero concentration) of said test compositions; wherein said detecting does not involve detecting the active movement of the cytoskeletal components. Detection can be by optical methods including, but not limited to total internal reflection microscopy or confocal microscopy.

The assays of the invention can be adapted to a wide variety of solid support, including, but not limited to glass, plastic surfaces, metal surfaces, or mineral (*e.g.*, quartz or mica) surfaces. These assays are ideal for very high throughput screening for drugs that alter interactions between cytoskeletal polymers and their interacting proteins. Assays can be advantageously applied to a 96 well (or greater) plate format.

The invention particularly encompasses methods wherein the first cytoskeletal component is indirectly adhered to the solid support, if need be in an oriented fashion (see below); wherein the first cytoskeletal component is indirectly adhered to the solid support by binding to an inactivated molecular motor which is bound to the support, wherein the first cytoskeletal component forms multiple arrays on a single integrated support, wherein the second component is tagged with a reporter molecule, particularly a fluorophore such as GFP. Where fluorescence is detected, in a preferred embodiment the

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method of detection is total internal reflection microscopy. The assays can detect binding in the presence of a cytoskeletal polymer, of a monomer of a cytoskeletal polymer, or a molecular motor. In preferred embodiments, the signal to noise ratio is at least about 2-fold, more preferably at least about 4-fold. The density of the first cytoskeletal component on the solid support is at least 2 polymers/50 μ^2 , the concentration of the first cytoskeletal component is at least 10 ng/ μ^2 , and/or the throughput is at least about one sample/min.

In another embodiment this invention provides methods of identifying a lead compound (*e.g.*, therapeutic or bioagricultural) that modulates activity of a cytoskeletal system. In this embodiment, the methods preferably involve providing an assay mixture comprising a first component of a microtubule system and a second component of a cytoskeletal system, wherein said first component and said second component have an affinity for each other; contacting the assay mixture with a test compound to be screened for the ability to modulate binding between the first component and the second component; detecting a difference in the binding specificity or avidity of the first component to the second component, at a test concentration and a control concentration of said compound to be screened, wherein said detecting does not involve detecting active movement of a component of said cytoskeletal system, and wherein the difference in the binding specificity or avidity or affinity of the first component to the second component identifies a compound that modulates activity of a cytoskeletal system.

In particularly preferred embodiments, the first and second components are selected from the group consisting of cytoskeletal polymers, motor proteins and cytoskeletal polymer binding proteins. Preferred first and second components can be components of an actin/myosin system, a tubulin system, or an intermediate filament system. Preferred first and second cytoskeletal components include binding pairs selected from Table 1. The reaction mixture can include a cell lysate. The methods can further involve entering the identity of a test compound that has a significant effect on binding of the first component to the second component into a database of therapeutic or bioagricultural lead compounds. Inclusion in the database can require that the test compound cause at least a 10% change in binding affinity or avidity between the first and second component. The assay can optionally additionally include contacting a cell with a test compound whose identity is entered in said database; and detecting inhibition in the growth or proliferation of the cell. In the assays described herein, the first component can be labeled with a label (*e.g.*, a

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fluorescent label). Where the label produces an optical signal, detection is preferably by an optical method (*e.g.*, microscopy).

The assay methods of this invention are well suited for high throughput screening. Thus, in preferred embodiments, at least 50 test compounds are screened
5 simultaneously. Similarly, at least two different first component and second component pairs can be tested simultaneously. The test compounds can be members of a combinatorial library. In many assays, the first or second cytoskeletal components or said second components are attached to a solid support.

In still another embodiment, this invention provides methods of identifying a
10 therapeutic lead compound that modulates activity of a cytoskeletal system, where the methods involve providing an assay mixture comprising a first component of a cytoskeletal system and a second component of a cytoskeletal system, wherein the first and said second components specifically bind to each other; contacting the assay mixture with a test
15 compound to be screened for the ability to inhibit or enhance binding between the first and second component; and detecting a change in coupling between ATP hydrolysis and force generation; wherein said change indicates that said compound modulates activity of a cytoskeletal system. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the first and second components are not both tubulin or both actin or both tau protein, however, one of the two components can be tubulin, actin or tau protein;

20 In still another preferred embodiment, the method in accordance with the present invention comprises the step of providing at least one assay mixture comprising a first component of a cytoskeletal system and a second component of a cytoskeletal system, wherein the first component and the second component have an affinity for (*e.g.*, specifically bind to) each other. This embodiment further comprises the step of contacting the assay
25 mixture with at least one test compound to be screened for the ability to modulate binding between the first component and second component. Also included in this embodiment is the step of detecting a difference in the binding specificity or avidity of the first component to the second component, at a test concentration and a control concentration of the compound to be screened. A difference in the binding specificity or avidity indicates the
30 presence of a compound that modulates activity of a cytoskeletal system.

In an embodiment in accordance with the present invention, the first and second components are selected from the group consisting of cytoskeletal polymers such as microtubules, actin and intermediate filaments, motor proteins such as kinesin, dynein and

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myosin and polymer binding proteins such as Op18, tau protein or microtubule associated proteins (MAPs). In one embodiment provided herein, wherein one of said cytoskeletal components is a cytoskeletal polymer, the other cytoskeletal component is not the same polymer. In another embodiment herein, wherein one cytoskeletal component is a tau
5 protein, the other cytoskeletal component is not the same tau protein.

The assay mixture described in accordance with the invention can comprise a cell lysate. A single assay mixture or a plurality of assay mixtures can be provided. A single test compound can be provided to each assay mixture, or more than one test compound can be provided to each assay mixture. Wherein a plurality of assay mixtures are
10 provided, one or more assay mixtures can comprise a test compound which differs from the test compound of another assay mixture.

In accordance with the invention provided herein, one of the components of the cytoskeletal system can be adhered directly or indirectly to a solid support. Alternatively, the components can be in solution.

15 In one embodiment, at least one of the first or second cytoskeletal components is labeled. The label can be selected from a wide variety of reporter molecules. Reporter molecules include fluorophores, fluorescent proteins, and epitope tags.

The detection binding affinity, avidity, or specificity can be accomplished by optical methods including, but not limited to plate readers and microscopy. Preferred
20 microscopic methods include confocal or total internal reflection microscopy. In one embodiment, flow cytometry is used. Alternatively, the method of detection can be by a method of detecting enzymatic activity, *e.g.*, an ATPase assay. Alternatively, the method of detection can be by determining protein interactions, *i.e.*, a two hybrid system.

In a preferred embodiment, the difference in binding specificity, affinity or
25 avidity detected is 10% or greater in either direction of that of the test concentration. In another embodiment, the difference from that of the test compound is or is greater than 20%, 40%, 60% or 80% in either direction. In an alternative embodiment, the difference from that of the test compound is or is greater than 100%, 200%, 300%, 500%, 800%, or 1000%. In
30 one embodiment provided herein, the control concentration of the test compound is the absence of the test compound to be screened.

The compounds to be screened can be selected from any number of origins. The test compounds include, but are not limited to, proteins, peptides, peptidomimetics, peptoids, saccharides, nucleic acids (DNA and RNA), and small organic molecules. The

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compounds can be from a library of synthetic or natural product sources and may be from a library created using combinatorial techniques. Preferably, the test compound is a small molecule. The small molecule is preferably 4 kilodaltons (kd) or less. In another embodiment, the compound is less than 3 kd, 2kd or 1kd. In another embodiment the compound is less than 800 daltons (D), 500 D, 300 D or 200 D. In another embodiment wherein both of said components are in solution, a preferred method excludes single nucleotides as the compound to be screened. Alternatively, this embodiment excludes molecules which can be hydrolyzed by one of the cytoskeletal components to provide chemical energy. Another preferred embodiment excludes antibodies, particularly those previously known in the art to bind to cytoskeletal components. Another embodiment excludes inositol phosphates.

DEFINITIONS

"Test composition" (used interchangeably herein with "candidate agent" and "test compound" and "test agent") refers to an element molecule or composition whose effect on the interaction between two or more cytoskeletal components it is desired to assay. The "test composition" can be any molecule or mixture of molecules, optionally in a suitable carrier.

The terms "isolated" "purified" or "biologically pure" refer to material which is substantially or essentially free from components which normally accompany it as found in its native state.

The terms "polypeptide", "peptide" and "protein" are used interchangeably herein to refer to a polymer of amino acid residues. The terms apply to amino acid polymers in which one or more amino acid residue is an artificial chemical analogue of a corresponding naturally occurring amino acid, as well as to naturally occurring amino acid polymers.

The term "fusion protein" refers to a protein (polypeptide) composed of two polypeptides that, while generally unjoined in their native state, are joined by their respective amino and carboxyl termini through a peptide linkage to form a single continuous polypeptide. It will be appreciated that the two polypeptide components can be directly joined or joined through a peptide linker/spacer.

"Cytoskeletal function" refers to the biological roles of the cytoskeleton: to provide structural organization (*e.g.*, microvilli, mitotic spindle) and to mediate motile

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events within the cell (*e.g.*, muscle contraction, mitotic contractile ring; pseudopodal movement, active cell surface deformations, vesicle formation and translocation).

Cytoskeletal activity infers involvement in cytoskeletal function. Cytoskeletal activity includes the binding interaction of two cytoskeletal components.

5 "Molecular motor" is a cytoskeletal molecule that utilizes chemical energy to produce mechanical force, and drives the motile properties of the cytoskeleton.

"Cytoskeletal component" denotes any molecule that is found in association with the cellular cytoskeleton, that plays a role in maintaining or regulating the structural integrity of the cytoskeleton, or that mediates or regulates motile events mediated by the
10 cytoskeleton. This term includes cytoskeletal polymers and monomers thereof (*e.g.*, actin filaments, microtubules, myosin filaments, 100 Å or intermediate filaments), molecular motors, and cytoskeleton associated regulatory proteins (*e.g.*, tropomyosin, alpha-actinin).

"Cytoskeletal polymer" refers to homo and heteropolymers that form part of the cellular cytoskeleton (*e.g.*, actin filaments, microtubules, myosin filaments, *etc.*)

15 "Cytoskeletal system" refers to a collection of cytoskeletal components including monomers of cytoskeletal polymers that are typically found associated with each other *in vivo*.

"A monomer of a cytoskeletal polymer" refers to the monomeric subunit of a cytoskeletal polymer, such as the alpha and beta tubulin subunits of microtubules, the G-
20 actin subunit of actin filaments, the monomer of intermediate filaments, and the myosin subunits of myosin filaments.

An "actin/myosin system" refers to the collection cytoskeletal components, including monomers, typically associated with actin and/or myosin *in vivo*. Such components include, but are not limited to actin, myosin, actin binding proteins (*e.g.*, ABP-
25 50, ABP-120, ABP-280), actin depolymerizing factor (ADF), α -actinins, actobindin, actolinkin, annexins, caldesmons, calponin, capping proteins, cofilin, coronin, c-proteins, dematins, depactin, dystrophin, ezrin, fascin, fimbrin, gCap39, gelsolins, hisactophilin, insertin, MARCKS, myomesin and m-protein, nebulin, nuclear actin binding protien (NAB), paramyosin, ponticulin, profilins, proteins 4.1, radixin, sarcomeric m-creatine kinase,
30 severin, small actin crosslinking proteins, spectrins, tenuin, thymosin β 4 (T β 4), titin, tropomodulin, tropomyosins, troponins, villin, vitamin D binding/Gc protein (DBP/Gc), 25 kDa inhibitor of actin polymerization (25 kDa IAP) and 43 kDa protein (*see, e.g.*, Kreis and

Vale (1995) *Guidebook to the cytoskeletal and motor proteins*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, U.K.).

A "tubulin system" refers to a collection of cytoskeletal components, including monomers, typically associated with tubulin *in vivo*. Such components include, but are not limited to tubulin, chaptins, MAP1A, MAP1B/MAP5, MAP2, MAP3, MAP4 (MAP-U), MARPS, pericentrin, radial spoke proteins, microtubule motors, STOPs, syncolin, tau, α/β tubulin, γ -tubulin, tubulin tyrosine ligase (TTL), tubulin carboxypeptidase (TCP), X-MAP, 205K MAP, and the like (*see, e.g.,* Keris and Vale (1995) *Guidebook to the cytoskeletal and motor proteins*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, U.K.).

An "intermediate filament system" refers to a collection of cytoskeletal components, including monomers, typically associated with intermediate filaments *in vivo*. Such components include, but are not limited to intermediate filaments, cytokeratins, desmin, epinemin, filaggrins, filensin, GFAP, α -internexin, lamins, nestin, neurofilament triplet proteins (*e.g.* NF-L, NF-M, NF-H), paranemin, peripherin, plectin, synemin, vimentin, and the like (*see, e.g.,* Keris and Vale (1995) *Guidebook to the cytoskeletal and motor proteins*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, U.K.).

"Solid support" means any solid surface, such as a bead or planar glass, a flexible or stiff membrane, a plastic, metal, or mineral (*e.g.,* quartz or mica) surface, to which a molecule may be adhered. The solid support can be planar or have simple or complex shape. The surface to which the molecule is adhered can be an external surface or an internal surface of the solid support. Particularly where the surface is porous, the molecule is likely to be attached to an internal surface.

"Adhered to" or "attached" to a solid support denotes that one of said first or second cytoskeletal components is directly or indirectly fixed to the solid substrate and that more than 95% of the first cytoskeletal component remains associated with the solid support at least until all the manipulations are completed and the level of binding is assessed.

"Adhered or attached in an oriented fashion" means that essentially all the individual cytoskeletal components that bind to the solid support do so at some defined site or domain of the cytoskeletal component, such that a second site of the molecule (*e.g.,* a catalytic domain) can freely interact with molecules.

"Spatially arranged to form distinct arrays" means that the cytoskeletal component or components that adhere to the solid support are laid out in precise patterns, such as rows of dots, or rows of squares, or lines.

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"Modulate" means to increase or decrease (*e.g.* binding affinity, and/or avidity and/or specificity) relative to a control or test concentration. In one embodiment, the difference in binding specificity, or affinity, or avidity detected is at least 10%, or alternatively at least 20%, or alternatively at least 40%, or alternatively at least 60% or
5 alternatively at least 80% in either direction (increased or decreased). In an alternative embodiment, the difference in affinity or avidity of the control from that of the test compound is or is greater than 100%, 200%, 300%, 500%, 800%, or 1000%.

"Binding specificity" refers to the extent that a first molecule binds to a second molecule in relation to whether the first molecule will also bind to other (third, fourth
10 and so on) molecules. The binding specificity can be determined by an *in vitro* binding assay according to standard techniques known in the art. In a preferred embodiment, the phrase "binding specificity" or "specifically binds to " or when referring to a cytoskeletal component refers to a binding reaction which is determinative of the presence of the protein or in the presence of a heterogeneous population of proteins and other biologics. Thus,
15 under designated assay conditions, a specified molecule (*e.g.* an antibody specific for a cytoskeletal component) binds to a particular cytoskeletal component and does not bind in a significant amount to other proteins present in the sample.

The phrase "having an affinity for" in the context of a first cytoskeletal component having an affinity for a second cytoskeletal component refers to the tendency of
20 the first and second cytoskeletal components to associate with each other *in vivo*. The association can be permanent or transient and is typically characterized by a change in one or more physical and/or chemical properties of one or both of the components. In some preferred embodiments, the components that have an affinity for each other specifically bind to each other.

"Binding avidity" as used herein is the strength of interactions between multivalent components. Determinations of binding avidity are known in the art as described at page 124 in Kuby (1992) *Immunology*, , W.H. Freeman and Company, New
25 York.

"Binding affinity" as used herein refers to the strength of the sum of total of
30 noncovalent interactions between two molecules. Determinations of binding affinity are known in the art as described at pages 122-124 in Kuby (1992) *Immunology*, , W.H. Freeman and Company, New York.

"Active movement" is movement that requires and utilizes chemical energy (as opposed to Brownian motion, passive dispersion, *etc.*).

"Reporter molecule" denotes a molecule that can be detected either visually (*e.g.*, because it has color, or generates a colored product, or emits fluorescence) or by use of a detector that detects properties of the reporter molecule (*e.g.*, radioactivity, magnetic field, *etc.*). In one embodiment, reporter molecules allow for the detection of the interaction of two molecules. Reporter molecules include labels (including ligands) which allows for detection, such as a radiolabel, fluorophores, chemiluminescence, biotin, streptavidin, digoxigenin, anti-digoxigenin, sugars, lectins, antigens, and enzyme conjugates. The reporter molecule can be a protein that can be used as a direct or indirect label, *i.e.*, green fluorescent protein (GFP), blue fluorescent protein (BFP), yellow fluorescent protein (YFP), red fluorescent protein (RFP), luciferase, β -galactosidase, all commercially available, *i.e.*, Clontech, Inc. Moreover, one embodiment utilizes molecules that change their fluorescence or activity upon a change in binding.

In one embodiment, "detecting the binding" means assessing the amount of a given second component that binds to a given first component in the presence and absence of a test composition. This process generally involves the ability to assess the amount of the second component associated with a known fixed amount of the first component at selected intervals after contacting the first and second components. This may be accomplished by attaching to the second component a molecule or functional group that can be visualized or measured (*e.g.*, a fluorescent moiety, a radioactive atom, a biotin that can be detected using labelled avidin) or by using ligands that specifically bind to the second component. The level of binding is detected quantitatively.

"A compound that binds to both the solid support and to the first cytoskeletal component" refers to a compound that binds to the substrate essentially irreversibly, preferably through a covalent bond or through a multivalent attachment, and to the first cytoskeletal component with high affinity (an effective K_D = at least 10^{-8} , preferably at least 10^{-10} , most preferably at least 10^{-12}). "Effective K_D " refers to situations wherein there are multiple attachment sites between two cytoskeletal components; the binding of multiple sites, each of which has lower affinity, provides for binding with an overall effective affinity makes it seem like the binding affinity of the interaction between the two components is higher than it is.

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A "therapeutic" as used herein refers to a compound which is believed to be capable of modulating the cytoskeletal system *in vivo* which can have application in both human and animal disease. Modulation of the cytoskeletal system would be desirable in a number of conditions including but not limited to: abnormal stimulation of endothelial cells
5 (e.g., atherosclerosis), solid and hematopoietic tumors and tumor metastasis, benign tumors, for example, hemangiomas, acoustic neuromas, neurofibromas, pyogenic granulomas, vascular malfunctions, abnormal wound healing, inflammatory and immune disorders such as Rheumatoid Arthritis, Bechet's disease, gout or gouty arthritis, abnormal angiogenesis accompanying: rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, diabetic retinopathy, and other ocular
10 angiogenic diseases such as, macular degeneration, corneal graft rejection, corneal overgrowth, glaucoma, Osler Webber syndrome, cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, cardiac ischemia and systolic and diastolic dysfunction and fungal diseases such as aspergillosis, candidiasis and topical fungal diseases such as tinea pedis.

A "diagnostic" as used herein is a compound that assists in the identification
15 and characterization of a health or disease state. The diagnostic can be used in standard assays as is known in the art.

A "bioagricultural compound" as used herein refers to a chemical or biological compound that has utility in agriculture and functions to foster food or fiber crop protection or yield improvement. For example, one such compound may serve as a
20 herbicide to selectively control weeds, as a fungicide to control the spreading of plant diseases, as an insecticide to ward off and destroy insect and mite pests. In addition, one such compound may demonstrate utility in seed treatment to improve the growth environment of a germinating seed, seedling or young plant as a plant regulator or activator.

The phrase "coupling between ATP hydrolysis and force generation" refers to
25 the fact that many molecular motors are effective ATPases hydrolyzing ATP to ADP to provide energy for force generation. The ATPase activity of the motor is often increased dramatically when the motor binds to another cytoskeletal component such as a microtubule. An alteration in the relationship between motor binding or force generation and ATP hydrolysis is a change in "coupling between ATP hydrolysis and force generation."

30 It is understood that the definitions which apply to the cytoskeletal system apply to embodiments which are drawn to specific components of the cytoskeletal system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows diagrams of different kinesin-GFP chimeras.

Figure 2 illustrates binding interactions between fluorescent motors (green fluorescent protein fused to kinesin (K560-GFP), Ncd (Ncd-GFP), or a motor chimera (NK-1-GFP)) and microtubule polymers. Binding interactions are shown in ATP (a low affinity state) and no nucleotide (a high affinity state). Imaging was performed using total internal reflection microscopy. Differences in fluorescent motor binding to the surface-bound microtubule can be detected and quantitated by fluorescence intensity.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Provided herein are assays for the purpose of identifying compounds that modulate the cytoskeletal system. In preferred embodiments, the assays effectively screen and identify agents that increase or decrease interactions that normally occur between components of the cytoskeletal system (*e.g.* actin/myosin interactions, *etc.*). It was a discovery of this invention that cytoskeletal component interactions, in one particularly preferred embodiment, motor/track and accessory protein interactions provide novel targets for screening for compounds that are useful as animal therapeutics, bioagricultural agents, and the like. Unlike assays for agents that target highly conserved molecules (*e.g.*, tubulin), in preferred embodiments, the assays of this invention identify agents that specifically target relatively variable molecules (*e.g.*, motors and/or accessory proteins) and thus provide a means for modulating cytoskeletal activity with a specificity (*e.g.*, species an/or tissue specificity) hitherto unknown. As is described in further detail below, the assays provide for the convenient use of a number of different cytoskeletal components and assay formats. Moreover, any compound can be tested rapidly and efficiently.

I. Assays for modulators of cytoskeletal component interactions.

The assay methods of this invention generally involve either identifying binding interactions between one or more test agents and a component of a cytoskeletal system, or, more preferably identifying the effect of one or more test agents on the binding interactions between two (or more) components of a cytoskeletal system. The assays can be performed in solution or in solid phase, as individual assays or in highly parallel (*e.g.* high throughput) modalities, and with single or multiple test agents.

A variety of different assays for detecting compounds and compositions capable of binding to a cytoskeletal component and of modulating the binding of a second cytoskeletal component to a first cytoskeletal component are used in the present invention. For a general description of different formats for binding assays, including competitive
5 binding assays and direct binding assays, see *Basic and Clinical Immunology*, 7th Edition (D. Stites and A. Terr, ed.) (1991); *Enzyme Immunoassay*, E.T. Maggio, ed., CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida (1980); and "Practice and Theory of Enzyme Immunoassays," in P. Tijssen, *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Elsevier Science Publishers, B.V. Amsterdam (1985).

10 **A) Direct binding assays.**

In direct binding assays the ability of one or more test compositions to bind to a cytoskeletal component (*e.g.* actin, myosin, kinesin, tubulin, *etc.*) including, but not limited to the components identified in Table 1, is assayed. Simple binding assays are well known to those of skill in the art. In one embodiment, either the test composition (agent) or the
15 cytoskeletal component is labeled, the component and the agent are contacted with each other and the association of the labeled moiety (component or agent) with the other binding partner (cytoskeletal component where the test agent is labeled and test agent where the cytoskeletal component is labeled) is detected and/or quantified. Alternatively, both the cytoskeletal component and the test agent can both be labeled and the association of the
20 labels then indicates binding. The use of fluorescent labels capable of fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET) greatly facilitates the detection of such an association (*e.g.*, the fluorescence of the labels is typically quenched when they are brought into proximity to each other, *see, e.g.*, Stryer (1978) *Ann. Rev. Biochem.*, 47: 819-846.).

Direct binding assays can also be performed in solid phase where either the
25 test agent(s) or the cytoskeletal component is immobilized on a solid support. When the cytoskeletal component is immobilized it is contacted with the test agent(s) (optionally labeled) and conversely where test agent(s) are immobilized they are contacted with the cytoskeletal component(s) (optionally labeled). After washing away unbound test agent and/or cytoskeletal component, remaining bound test agent/cytoskeletal component
30 complexes indicate binding of the test agent(s) to the cytoskeletal component. Where the non-immobilized test agent or cytoskeletal component was labeled, detection of the label associated with the solid support provides a measure of test agent/cytoskeletal component

binding. Fluorescence resonance energy transfer systems (FRET) are suitable for use in the solid phase as well.

Neither test agent nor cytoskeletal component need be labeled prior to the assay. An "indirect" subsequently applied label (*e.g.* a labeled antibody specific for the
5 cytoskeletal component or test agent(s)) can be used to detect the test agent/cytoskeletal component in the test agent/cytoskeletal component complex.

It will be appreciated that neither test agent nor cytoskeletal component need be labeled in the assays. Other means of detecting complex formation are known to those of skill in the art (*e.g.* electrophoresis, density gradient centrifugation, *etc.*).

10 **B) Two-component inhibition assays.**

In "two-component inhibition assays", the test agent(s) are assayed for their ability to alter the binding affinity, specificity or avidity between two (or more) components of a cytoskeletal system. In general terms, one or both of the two components of a cytoskeletal system (or of two different cytoskeletal systems) are contacted with a test agent.
15 The binding affinity or avidity of the two components is compared to the same assay performed at a different (control) concentration of test agent. A difference in the binding affinity, specificity, or avidity of the two cytoskeletal components indicates that the test agent effects cytoskeletal function.

The "test" agent can be contacted with one or both of the components of a
20 cytoskeletal system before the two components contact each other, at the same time, or after the two components have been allowed to contact each other..

A wide variety of assays suitable for detecting the effect of test agent(s) on binding of two components of biological systems are well known to those of skill in the art. In preferred embodiments, such assays are "competitive" in format where the test agent is
25 screened for the ability to compete with a second cytoskeletal component for specific binding sites on a first cytoskeletal component and thereby alter the binding between the two cytoskeletal components. However, it is recognized that the test agent need not bind either of the cytoskeletal components in order to effect changes (in the conformation or the chemical constitution of one or both of the cytoskeletal components and thereby alter their
30 binding interaction. Regardless of the specific mechanism of action of the test agent, the assays described below are generally designed to reveal alterations in the binding specificity, affinity, or avidity of the cytoskeletal components.

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In one preferred embodiment, the test agent(s) are assayed relative to a control assay. The control assay can contain the test agent(s) at a different concentration or one or more particular test agent(s) can be absent from the control assay. A difference (preferably a statistically significant difference) in the cytoskeletal component binding
5 between the test and the control assays indicates that the test agent has an effect on cytoskeletal function. An increase or decrease in binding by at least 10%, more preferably by at least 20%, most preferably by at least 50%, 80%, 90% or more is preferred to record a positive result (indicating test agent activity) in an assay.

In yet another embodiment, one of the cytoskeletal components has a
10 detectable moiety attached thereto, i.e., fluorescence, which changes in intensity, spectrum or polarization upon different binding thereto, i.e., the fluorescence changes upon a second agent binding thereto. In yet another embodiment, a conjugate such as a phosphatase is used such that binding is measured upon adding substrate on which the enzyme can act. Moreover, it is understood that magnetic beads and the like can be used.

15 In an alternative embodiment, the binding affinity between a first cytoskeletal component and a second cytoskeletal component is determined in the presence and absence of a test agent. A difference in the binding affinity indicates the identification of a compound which modulates the cytoskeletal system. The invention also provides for the identification of a compound which modulates the binding of a cytoskeletal component to
20 another cytoskeletal component.

1) "Competitive" assays.

In "competitive" assays the test agent is assayed by contacting the agent with either or both of two components of a cytoskeletal system (a first component *e.g.* a motor, and a second component, *e.g.* a "track") that typically associate together. The effect of the
25 test agent on the cytoskeletal system is then assayed by assessing the amount of second cytoskeletal component associated with the first cytoskeletal component. Where the test agent actually competes with the for binding to one or more of the cytoskeletal components or otherwise inhibits binding, the amount of a second cytoskeletal component associated with the first cytoskeletal component is diminished relative to a control assay having a lower
30 concentration of the particular test agent or lacking that test agent at all.

Conversely, "agonistic" test agents may increase the binding affinity, avidity, or specificity of the two cytoskeletal components. In this instance, an increase the amount of

a second cytoskeletal component associated with the first cytoskeletal component is increased relative to a control assay having a lower concentration of the particular test agent or lacking that test agent at all.

The amount of inhibition or stimulation of binding of a cytoskeletal
 5 component by the test compound depends on the binding assay conditions and on the concentrations of cytoskeletal components, and test agent(s) used. Under specified assay conditions, a test agent is said to be capable of inhibiting or enhancing the binding of a second cytoskeletal component to a first cytoskeletal component if the amount of bound
 10 second cytoskeletal component is decreased or increased, respectively, by a statistically significant amount. An increase or decrease in binding by at least 10%, more preferably by at least 20%, most preferably by at least 50%, 80%, 90% or more is preferred to record a positive result (indicating test agent activity) in an assay.

As indicated above, those skilled in the art understand that to affect the binding between two cytoskeletal components, the test component need not compete with
 15 the cytoskeletal components for a specific binding site. Therefore, in an embodiment herein, the modulator may induce a change in the conformation of the binding site so as to increase or decrease binding.

As indicated above, the assays can be performed in solution or in solid phase. In a preferred solid phase assay, one of the cytoskeletal components is attached to a solid
 20 support. The second cytoskeletal component is then contacted with the first cytoskeletal component either prior to or after one or both components are exposed (contacted with) the test agent(s). After an appropriate wash step, the amount of cytoskeletal component bound is assayed, *e.g.*, as described below.

The amount of binding of the second cytoskeletal component to the first
 25 cytoskeletal component can be assessed by directly labeling the second component with a detectable moiety, or by detecting the binding of a labeled ligand that specifically binds to the second cytoskeletal component. A wide variety of labels may be used. The component may be labeled by any one of several methods. Traditionally, a radioactive label (^3H , ^{125}I , ^{35}S , ^{14}C , or ^{32}P) is used. Non-radioactive labels include fluorophores, chemiluminescent
 30 agents, enzymes, and antibodies. The choice of label depends on sensitivity required, ease of conjugation with the compound, stability requirements, and available instrumentation. A preferred fluorophore is a fluorescent protein (*e.g.* GFP). For a review of various labeling or signal producing systems which may be used, see U.S. Patent No. 4,391,904.

2) FRET assays.

As indicated above, fluorescent resonance energy transfer (FRET) systems can also be used to assay protein protein interactions. In FRET-based assays, both components (*e.g.* both cytoskeletal components) are labeled with fluorescent labels. The absorption and emission spectra of the labels are selected such that one label emits at a wavelength that the other absorbs. When the labels are brought into proximity to each other (*e.g.*, by binding of the two cytoskeletal components to each other) they quench thereby decreasing the fluorescence of the mixture. FRET is a powerful technique for measuring protein-protein associations and has been used previously to measure the polymerization of monomeric actin into a polymer (Taylor *et al.* (1981) *J. Cell Biol.*, 89: 362-367) and actin filament disassembly by severing (Yamamoto *et al.* (1982) *J. Cell Biol.*, 95: 711-719), but has not been used to screen for agents that modulate cytoskeletal component interactions.

Other assays can detect changes in fluorescence polarization.

3) Liquid crystal assay systems.

In still another embodiment, binding of the two components of the cytoskeletal system can be detected by the use of liquid crystals. Liquid crystals have been used to amplify and transduce receptor-mediated binding of proteins at surfaces into optical outputs. Spontaneously organized surfaces can be designed so that a first cytoskeletal component, upon binding to a second cytoskeletal component (*e.g.* microtubules) hosted on these surfaces, trigger changes in the orientations of 1- to 20-micrometer-thick films of supported liquid crystals, thus corresponding to a reorientation of $\sim 10^5$ to 10^6 mesogens per protein. Binding-induced changes in the intensity of light transmitted through the liquid crystal are easily seen with the naked eye and can be further amplified by using surfaces designed so that protein-ligand recognition causes twisted nematic liquid crystals to untwist (*see, e.g.*, Gupta *et al.* (1998) *Science*, 279: 2077-2080). This approach to the detection of ligand-receptor binding does not require labeling of the analyte, does not require the use of electroanalytical apparatus, provides a spatial resolution of micrometers, and is sufficiently simple that it is useful in biochemical assays and imaging of spatially resolved chemical libraries.

In yet another embodiment, protein-protein interactions are used. For example, a two-hybrid system as known in the art can be used. The two-hybrid system is a method used to identify and clone genes for proteins that interact with a protein of interest. Briefly, the system indicates protein-protein interaction by the reconstitution of GAL4 function, which is detectable and only occurs when the proteins interact. This system and general methodologies concerning the transformation of yeast with expressible vectors are described in Cheng-Ting *et al.* (1991) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 88:9578-9582, Fields and Song (1989) *Nature*, 340:245-246, and Chevray and Nathans, (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 89: 5789-5793.

C) Assaying multiple agents.

While each assay mixture can be utilized to assay the effect of a single test agent, it will be recognized that multiple test agents can also be screened in a single assay mixture. In such a multi-agent assay embodiment, two or more, preferably 4 or more, more preferably 16 or more and most preferably 32, 64, 128, 256, or even 512 or more agents are screened in a single assay reaction mixture. A positive result in that assay indicates that one or more of the combined agents are modulators of cytoskeletal function. In this instance, in a preferred embodiment, the method is repeated wherein the candidate agents are separated out to identify the modulator individually, or to verify that the agents work in conjunction to provide the difference in binding specificity, affinity, or avidity. Thus, for example, an assay originally run with 16 test agents may be re-run as four assays each containing four of the original 16 test agents. Again those assays testing positive can be divided and re-run until the agent or agent(s) responsible of the positive assay result are identified.

It is also noted that multiple test agents can be assayed together to identify agents that are additive or even synergistic in their effect on a cytoskeletal system, or conversely, to identify test agent(s) that are antagonistic in their effects on a cytoskeletal system.

In one embodiment, the method further comprises the step of entering the identity of a test compound which has been identified to modulate activity of a cytoskeletal system in accordance with the present invention into a database of therapeutic, diagnostic or bioagricultural lead compounds. In some cases it may be desirable to perform further assays on the compounds which have been identified herein. For example, activity of the identified compounds can be further assessed in areas other than their ability to modulate binding. For example, their ability to affect growth or proliferation of cells, particularly tumor cells, vesicle migration, mitosis, congression, filament movement, motility, etc. can be assessed.

D) High throughput screening.

In one embodiment, the assays of the present invention offer the advantage that many samples can be processed in a short period of time. For example, plates having 96 or as many wells as are commercially available can be used. In addition, the cytoskeletal components can be attached to solid supports and spatially arranged to form distinct arrays, such as rows of dots or squares, or lines. This, coupled to sophisticated masking, assay and readout machines greatly increase the efficiency of performing each assay and detecting and

quantifying the results. It is possible with current technologies to efficiently make vast numbers (10^6 or more) of peptides having specified sequences and array them at distinct locations in a chip, and then to detect fluorescent associated with each position of the chip. See, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,143,854; PCT Publication Nos. WO 90/15070, WO 92/10092
5 and WO 93/09668; and Fodor *et al.* (1991) *Science*, 251, 767-77.

Conventionally, new chemical entities with useful properties (*e.g.*, inhibition of myosin tail interactions) are generated by identifying a chemical compound (called a "lead compound") with some desirable property or activity, creating variants of the lead compound, and evaluating the property and activity of those variant compounds. However,
10 the current trend is to shorten the time scale for all aspects of drug discovery. Because of the ability to test large numbers quickly and efficiently, high throughput screening (HTS) methods are replacing conventional lead compound identification methods.

In one preferred embodiment, high throughput screening methods involve providing a library containing a large number of compounds (test compounds) potentially
15 having the desired activity. Such "combinatorial chemical libraries" are then screened in one or more assays, as described herein, to identify those library members (particular chemical species or subclasses) that display a desired characteristic activity (*e.g.*, therapeutic or bioagricultural). The compounds thus identified can serve as conventional "lead compounds" or can themselves be used as potential or actual therapeutics or bioagricultural
20 agents..

Any of the assays for the test compounds and compositions described herein are amenable to high throughput screening. These assays detect inhibition of the characteristic activity of the cytoskeletal component, or inhibition of or binding to a receptor or other transduction molecule that interacts with the cytoskeletal component.

25 High throughput assays for the presence, absence, or quantification of particular nucleic acids or protein products are well known to those of skill in the art. Binding assays are similarly well known. Thus, for example, U.S. Patent 5,559,410 discloses high throughput screening methods for proteins, U.S. Patent 5,585,639 discloses high throughput screening methods for nucleic acid binding (*i.e.*, in arrays), while U.S.
30 Patents 5,576,220 and 5,541,061 disclose methods of screening for ligand/antibody binding.

In addition, high throughput screening systems are commercially available (*see, e.g.*, Zymark Corp., Hopkinton, MA; Air Technical Industries, Mentor, OH; Beckman Instruments, Inc., Fullerton, CA; Precision Systems, Inc., Natick, MA, *etc.*) These systems

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typically automate entire procedures including all sample and reagent pipetting, liquid dispensing, timed incubations, and final readings of the microplate in detector(s) appropriate for the assay. These configurable systems provide high throughput and rapid start up as well as a high degree of flexibility and customization. The manufacturers of such systems

5 provide detailed protocols for the various high throughput assays. Thus, for example, Zymark Corp. provides technical bulletins describing screening systems for detecting the modulation of gene transcription, ligand binding, and the like.

In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the signal to noise ratio is relatively high (the signal is at least about 4-fold, preferably about 10-fold, and more

10 preferably about 100 fold above background). Where the first cytoskeletal component on the solid support is a polymer (*e.g.*, F-actin or microtubule), the density of is at least 2, preferably at least 10, more preferably at least 100, most preferably at least 1000 polymers/ $50 \mu^2$, wherein the average length of the polymers is 1μ . The concentration of the cytoskeletal component is at least 10, preferably at least 100, and more preferably at least

15 $1000 \text{ ng}/\mu^2$. The desired high throughput rate averages at least about one, preferably at least about 10, and more preferably at least about 100 different test agents/min.

II. Assay components.

A) Cytoskeletal components

The number and identity of cytoskeleton components that have been

20 identified thus far are legion, and far too numerous to be completely listed here. A partial listing can be found in the following references: Vale and Kreis (1993) *Guidebook to the Cytoskeletal and Motor Proteins* New York: Oxford University Press; Goldstein (1993), *Ann. Rev. Genetics* 27: 319-351; Mooseker and Cheney (1995) *Annu. Rev. Cell Biol.* 11: 633-675; Burridge *et al.* (1996), *Ann. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol.* 12: 463-519. Of special interest

25 are components associated with the actin filament system (*e.g.*, actin, myosin, tropomyosin, α -actinin, thymosin, profilin, spectrin, ankyrin, fimbrin, filamin, vinculin, villin, gelsolin, severin), with the microtubule system (alpha and beta tubulin, dynein, kinesin, MAPS, tau), and with the intermediate filaments (keratins, vimentin, neurofilament proteins, lamins, desmin). Although the assays of the invention will often focus on interactions between

30 cytoskeletal components from the same filament subsystem (*e.g.*, actin and actin-binding proteins), it should be noted that the different filament systems are integrated and that some

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components bridge more than one system and therefore components from two different systems can be utilized in an assay of this invention.

In a preferred embodiment herein, the first and second components are selected from the pairs shown in Table 1.

5

Table 1. Pairwise combinations of cytoskeletal interactions.

Actin Depolymerizing Factor/Cofilin	Actin
Adducin	Actin
Alpha actinins	Actin
Alpha catenin	Actin
Annexins	Actin
Adenomatous Polyposis Coli Protein	Tubulin/Microtubules
Arp 2/3	Actin
Axonemal Dynein	Tubulin/Microtubules
Bipolar Kinesin	Tubulin/Microtubules
BPAG1	Intermediate Filaments
Caldesmon	Actin
Capping Protein	Actin
Cardiac Muscle Myosin	Actin
CENP-E	Bub1
CENP-E	CENP-F
Centrosomin	Tubulin/Microtubules
Chromokinesin	Tubulin/Microtubules
CLIP-170	Tubulin/Microtubules
Coronin	Actin
Cortexillins	Actin
C-terminal Motor Domain Kinesin	Tubulin/Microtubules
Cytoplasmic Dynein	Tubulin/Microtubules
Cytoplasmic Myosin II	Actin
Dynactin Complex	Dynein
Dystrophin/Utrophin	Actin
ERM proteins: Ezrin, Radixin and Moesin	Actin
Filaggrins	Intermediate Filaments
Gamma Tubulin	Tubulin/Microtubules
Gelsolins	Actin
Heterotrimeric Kinesin	Tubulin/Microtubules
IFAP 300	Intermediate Filaments
Internal Motor Domain Kinesin	Tubulin/Microtubules
Katanin	Tubulin/Microtubules
MAP1A	Tubulin/Microtubules
MAP1B-MAP5	Tubulin/Microtubules
MAP2	Tubulin/Microtubules
MAP4	Tubulin/Microtubules

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MARCKS	Actin
MARK Protein Kinases	Tubulin/Microtubules
Mitotic Kinesin	Tubulin/Microtubules
Monomeric Kinesin	Tubulin/Microtubules
Myosin Heavy Chain Kinases	Myosin
Myosin I	Actin
Myosin IX	Actin
Myosin Light Chain Kinases	Myosin Light Chains
Myosin V	Actin
Myosin VII	Actin
NuMa	Tubulin/Microtubules
Op18/Stathmin	Tubulin/Microtubules
Pericentrin	Tubulin/Microtubules
Plectin	Intermediate Filaments
Profilin	Actin
Protein 4.1	Actin
Severin	Actin
Smooth Muscle Myosin	Actin
Spectrins	Actin
STOPS	Tubulin/Microtubules
Syncolin	Tubulin/Microtubules
Talin	Actin
Tau Protein	Tubulin/Microtubules
Tensin	Actin
Thymosin beta 4	Actin
Tropomodulin	Actin
Tropomyosin	Actin
Troponins	Actin
VASP	Actin
Villin	Actin
Vimentin	Intermediate Filaments
Vinculin	Actin
WASP	Actin
XMAP215/TOG	Tubulin/Microtubules
ZW10	Dynamitin
ZW10	Rough Deal
Actophorin	Actin
Zyxin	Actin
Merlin	Actin
Desmoplakin	Vimentin
Zonula Occludin - 1	Actin/spectrin
Depactin	Actin
Ankyrin	Intermediate Filaments/spectrin
DNase	Actin
Filamin/Plastin	Actin

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Fimbrin	Actin
ActA	Actin
KIF	Tubulin/Microtubules
ABP-120	Actin
EB1	Tubulin/Microtubules
KIFs	Tubulin/Microtubules
Cdc42	Actin

In an alternative embodiment provided herein, the first component differs from the second component. By "differs", this includes embodiments wherein the components are the same but for a chemical modification of one but not the other.

- 5 Moreover, if two components belong to the same class of cytoskeletal components, *i.e.*, are both kinesins, but are distinct from one another based on their amino acid sequence, they are considered to differ from one another.

The cytoskeletal components of this invention can be recombinantly expressed using standard methods well known to those of skill in the art. Alternatively, the
10 cytoskeletal components can be obtained by purification from natural sources as explained below.

In general, the cytoskeletal components of this invention may be purified to substantial purity from natural and recombinant sources by known protocols using standard techniques (Vale and Kreis (1993), *Guidebook to the Cytoskeletal and Motor Proteins* New
15 York: Oxford University Press), including differential extraction, selective precipitation with such substances as ammonium sulfate, column chromatography, immunopurification methods, and others. *See*, for instance, Scopes (1982) *Protein Purification: Principles and Practice*, Springer-Verlag: New York. For example, cytoskeletal proteins and polypeptides produced by recombinant DNA technology may be purified by a combination of cell lysis
20 (*e.g.*, sonication) and affinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation with a specific antibody to cytoskeletal components. For fusion products, subsequent digestion of the fusion protein with an appropriate proteolytic enzyme releases the desired polypeptide. The proteins may then be further purified by standard protein chemistry techniques.

The assays of the present invention also support the use of unpurified
25 cytoskeletal components (*e.g.*, cell lysates). Wherein a cell lysate is present, the lysate can be from any cell type (*e.g.*, prokaryotic, eukaryotic, vertebrate, invertebrate and mammalian, *etc.*) Where unpurified preparations are used, detection of cytoskeletal component

interaction preferably involves the use of detection systems specific for at least one of the cytoskeletal components studied.

B) Labeling of cytoskeletal components and/or test agent(s).

In one embodiment, the cytoskeletal component and/or the test agent(s) are labeled. Detectable labels suitable for use in the assays of this invention include any composition detectable by spectroscopic, photochemical, biochemical, immunochemical, electrical, optical or chemical means. Useful labels in the present invention include magnetic beads (e.g. DynabeadsTM), fluorescent dyes (e.g., fluorescein isothiocyanate, texas red, rhodamine, green fluorescent protein, and the like), radiolabels (e.g., ³H, ¹²⁵I, ³⁵S, ¹⁴C, or ³²P), enzymes (e.g., horse radish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase and others such as those commonly used in an ELISA), and colorimetric labels such as colloidal gold or colored glass or plastic (e.g. polystyrene, polypropylene, latex, etc.) beads. Patents teaching the use of such labels include U.S. Patent Nos. 3,817,837; 3,850,752; 3,939,350; 3,996,345; 4,277,437; 4,275,149; and 4,366,241.

Means of detecting such labels are well known to those of skill in the art. Thus, for example, radiolabels may be detected using photographic film or scintillation counters, fluorescent markers may be detected using a photodetector to detect emitted illumination. Enzymatic labels are typically detected by providing the enzyme with a substrate and detecting the reaction product produced by the action of the enzyme on the substrate, and colorimetric labels are detected by simply visualizing the colored label.

The label may be coupled directly or indirectly to the desired component of the assay according to methods well known in the art. As indicated above, a wide variety of labels may be used, with the choice of label depending on the sensitivity required, ease of conjugation of the compound, stability requirements, available instrumentation, and disposal provisions.

Non radioactive labels are often attached by indirect means. Generally, a ligand molecule (e.g., biotin) is covalently bound to the molecule. The ligand then binds to an anti-ligand (e.g., streptavidin) molecule which is either inherently detectable or covalently bound to a signal system, such as a detectable enzyme, a fluorescent compound, or a chemiluminescent compound. A number of ligands and anti-ligands can be used. Where a ligand has a natural anti-ligand, for example, biotin, thyroxine, and cortisol, it can be used in

conjunction with the labeled, naturally occurring anti-ligands. Alternatively, any haptenic or antigenic compound can be used in combination with an antibody.

The molecules can also be conjugated directly to signal generating compounds, *e.g.*, by conjugation with an enzyme or fluorophore. Enzymes of interest as
 5 labels will primarily be hydrolases, particularly phosphatases, esterases and glycosidases, or oxidoreductases, particularly peroxidases. Fluorescent compounds include fluorescein and its derivatives, rhodamine and its derivatives, dansyl, umbelliferone, *etc.*, and fluorescent proteins (*e.g.*, GFP). Chemiluminescent compounds include, but are not limited to, luciferin, and 2,3-dihydrophthalazinediones, *e.g.*, luminol. For a review of various labeling
 10 or signal producing systems that may be used, see, U.S. Patent No. 4,391,904.

C) Solid supports

As indicated above in one embodiment, the assays of this invention are performed in the solid phase (*e.g.* with a test agent or a cytoskeletal component attached to a solid support). The "solid support" can be made of any material to which a molecule may be
 15 adhered that is compatible with the conditions and solutions for performing the binding assays. Examples include beaded or planar glass, metals, plastics, or minerals (*e.g.*, mica or quartz). The supports can be relatively rigid, formed as deformable sheets or membranes, or manufactured into useful assay devices (*e.g.*, microtiter dish (*e.g.*, PVC, polypropylene, or polystyrene), a test tube (glass or plastic), a dipstick (*e.g.* glass, PVC, polypropylene,
 20 polystyrene, latex, and the like), a microcentrifuge tube) and the like. A preferred support is aminosilane, which will bind to negatively charged molecules. Another preferred support is layered silicates, a group of laminated silica minerals that include, but are not limited to: vermiculite, montmorillonite, bentonite, hectorite, fluorohectorite, hydroxyl hectorite, boron fluorophlogopite, hydroxyl boron phlogopite, mica, and the like. Preferred micas are those
 25 that can be fractured to produce a smooth surface, more preferably an atomically smooth surface.

A wide variety of organic and inorganic polymers, both natural and synthetic may be employed as the material for the solid surface. Illustrative polymers include polyethylene, polypropylene, poly(4-methylbutene), polystyrene, polymethacrylate,
 30 poly(ethylene terephthalate), rayon, nylon, poly(vinyl butyrate), polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF), silicones, polyformaldehyde, cellulose, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, and the like. Other materials which may be employed, include paper, glasses, ceramics, metals,

Method of attaching biological, and other, molecules to solid supports are well known to those of skill in the art. For example, compounds have been immobilized either covalently (*e.g.*, utilizing single reactive thiol groups of cysteine residues, Colliuod *et al.* (1993) *Bioconjugate Chem.* 4, 528-536)), or non-covalently but specifically (*e.g.*, via immobilized antibodies (Schuhmann *et al.* (1991) *Adv. Mater.* 3: 388-391; Lu *et al.* (1995) *Anal. Chem.* 67: 83-87), the biotin/streptavidin system (Iwane *et al.* (1997) *Biophys. Biochem. Res. Comm.* 230: 76-80), metal-chelating Langmuir-Blodgett films (Ng *et al.*

In one embodiment, the invention involves binding of polymer-interacting proteins to a surface coated with polymers. High adsorption of polymers is achieved by first shearing polymers to short sizes (*e.g.*, about 1 μ or less) and then adsorbing them onto surfaces coated with inactivated motor proteins that bind tightly to the polymer. A motor protein can be inactivated by mutating the "motor domain" such that hydrolysis of chemical

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energy to produce mechanical force can no longer occur. Nonspecific binding is minimized by subsequent absorption of carrier protein (*e.g.*, bovine serum albumin).

In one embodiment, the polymer-interacting proteins are labeled (*e.g.*, fluorescently labeled), either chemically or by genetic fusion to a fluorescent protein (*e.g.*, GFP). The reverse assay is also possible in which the polymer-interacting protein is adsorbed onto the surface and a fluorescently-labeled polymer is employed. If a binding interaction occurs, fluorescent protein is depleted from the solution and accumulates on the surface. A quantitative readout of fluorescence on the surface is made, for example, by total internal reflection, which selectively excites fluorescent molecules on the surface and not in the solution.

E) Test compositions

The materials and methods of this invention are particularly useful for analyzing the effects of biological molecules on cytoskeletal interactions. Compounds suitable of assay in the methods of this invention include, but are not limited to, proteins, glycoproteins, antibodies, saccharides, lipids, nucleotides, nucleotide analogues, nucleic acids (*e.g.*, DNA, RNA, peptide nucleic acids, *etc.*), and organic molecules, particularly small organic molecules.

Candidate agents encompass numerous chemical classes, though typically they are organic molecules, preferably small organic compounds having a molecular weight of more than 100 and less than about 2,500 daltons. Candidate agents preferably comprise functional groups suitable for structural interaction with proteins, particularly hydrogen bonding, and typically include at least an amine, carbonyl, hydroxyl or carboxyl group, preferably at least two of the functional chemical groups. The candidate agents often comprise cyclical carbon or heterocyclic structures and/or aromatic or polyaromatic structures substituted with one or more of the above functional groups. Candidate agents are also found among biomolecules including peptides, saccharides, fatty acids, steroids, purines, pyrimidines, derivatives, structural analogs or combinations thereof.

Candidate agents are obtained from a wide variety of sources including libraries of synthetic or natural compounds. For example, numerous means are available for random and directed synthesis of a wide variety of organic compounds and biomolecules, including expression of randomized oligonucleotides. Alternatively, libraries of natural compounds in the form of bacterial, fungal, plant and animal extracts are available or readily

In one embodiment, the library is fully randomized, with no sequence preferences or constants at any position. In a preferred embodiment, the library is biased. That is, some positions within the sequence are either held constant, or are selected from a limited number of possibilities. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the nucleotides or amino acid residues are randomized within a defined class, for example, of hydrophobic

amino acids, hydrophilic residues, sterically biased (either small or large) residues, towards the creation of cysteines, for cross-linking, prolines for SH-3 domains, serines, threonines, tyrosines or histidines for phosphorylation sites, etc., or to purines, etc.

In another embodiment, the candidate agents are nucleic acids. By "nucleic acid" or "oligonucleotide" or grammatical equivalents herein means at least two nucleotides covalently linked together. A nucleic acid of the present invention is preferably single-stranded or double stranded and will generally contain phosphodiester bonds, although in some cases, as outlined below, nucleic acid analogs are included that may have alternate backbones, comprising, for example, phosphoramidate (Beaucage *et al.* (1993) *Tetrahedron* 49(10):1925) and references therein; Letsinger (1970) *J. Org. Chem.* 35:3800; Sprinzl *et al.* (1977) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 81: 579; Letsinger *et al.* (1986) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 14: 3487; Sawai *et al.* (1984) *Chem. Lett.* 805; Letsinger *et al.* (1988) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 110: 4470; and Pauwels *et al.* (1986) *Chemica Scripta* 26: 141 9), phosphorothioate (Mag *et al.* (1991) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19:1437; and U.S. Patent No. 5,644,048), phosphorodithioate (Briu *et al.* (1989) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 111 :2321, O-methylphosphoroamidite linkages (*see* Eckstein, *Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach*, Oxford University Press), and peptide nucleic acid backbones and linkages (*see* Egholm (1992) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 114:1895; Meier *et al.* (1992) *Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 31: 1008; Nielsen (1993) *Nature*, 365: 566; Carlsson *et al.* (1996) *Nature* 380: 207). Other analog nucleic acids include those with positive backbones (Denpcy *et al.* (1995) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 6097; non-ionic backbones (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,386,023, 5,637,684, 5,602,240, 5,216,141 and 4,469,863; Angew. (1991) *Chem. Intl. Ed. English* 30: 423; Letsinger *et al.* (1988) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 110:4470; Letsinger *et al.* (1994) *Nucleoside & Nucleotide* 13:1597; Chapters 2 and 3, ASC Symposium Series 580, "Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research", Ed. Y.S. Sanghui and P. Dan Cook; Mesmaeker *et al.* (1994), *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chem. Lett.* 4: 395; Jeffs *et al.* (1994) *J. Biomolecular NMR* 34:17; *Tetrahedron Lett.* 37:743 (1996)) and non-ribose backbones, including those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,235,033 and 5,034,506, and Chapters 6 and 7, ASC Symposium Series 580, *Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research*, Ed. Y.S. Sanghui and P. Dan Cook. Nucleic acids containing one or more carbocyclic sugars are also included within the definition of nucleic acids (*see* Jenkins *et al.* (1995), *Chem. Soc. Rev.* pp169-176). Several nucleic acid analogs are described in Rawls, C & E News June 2, 1997 page 35. These modifications of the ribose-phosphate

backbone may be done to facilitate the addition of additional moieties such as labels, or to increase the stability and half-life of such molecules in physiological environments.

In addition, mixtures of naturally occurring nucleic acids and analogs can be made. Alternatively, mixtures of different nucleic acid analogs, and mixtures of naturally occurring nucleic acids and analogs may be made. The nucleic acids may be single stranded or double stranded, as specified, or contain portions of both double stranded or single stranded sequence. The nucleic acid may be DNA, both genomic and cDNA, RNA or a hybrid, where the nucleic acid contains any combination of deoxyribo- and ribo-nucleotides, and any combination of bases, including uracil, adenine, thymine, cytosine, guanine, inosine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, isocytosine, isoguanine, *etc.*

As described above generally for proteins, nucleic acid candidate agents may be naturally occurring nucleic acids, random nucleic acids, or "biased" random nucleic acids. For example, digests of prokaryotic or eukaryotic genomes may be used as is outlined above for proteins.

In a preferred embodiment, the candidate bioactive agents are organic chemical moieties, a wide variety of which are available in the literature.

In a preferred embodiment, the candidate agent is a small molecule. The small molecule is preferably 4 kilodaltons (kd) or less. In another embodiment, the compound is less than 3 kd, 2kd or 1kd. In another embodiment the compound is less than 800 daltons (D), 500 D, 300 D or 200 D. Alternatively, the small molecule is about 75 D to 100 D, or alternatively, 100 D to about 200 D.

As indicated above, the test composition(s) can be provided as members of a "library" or "collection" of compounds. Such collections or libraries can be produced simply by combining two or more different test compositions. However for effective screening of a wide number of a wide number of different test compositions preferred libraries contain a large number of different compositions. Thus, library production often utilizes combinatorial chemical synthesis techniques to produce a "combinatorial chemical library". A combinatorial chemical library is a collection of diverse chemical compounds generated by either chemical synthesis or biological synthesis by combining a number of chemical "building blocks" such as reagents. For example, a linear combinatorial chemical library such as a polypeptide library is formed by combining a set of chemical building blocks called amino acids in every possible way for a given compound length (*i.e.*, the number of amino acids in a polypeptide compound). Millions of chemical compounds can be

synthesized through such combinatorial mixing of chemical building blocks (Gallop *et al.* (1994) 37(9): 1233-1250).

Such chemical libraries exist in a continuum between two functional objectives. "Broad screening" libraries are used to rapidly screen a wide range of diverse agents. Thus "broad screening" libraries are characterized by large library size, broad structural diversity, no specific structural goal and are typically synthesized utilizing a wide number of different "building blocks." At the other end of the spectrum, libraries are used for "chemical analoging" to provide subjects for screening a wide variety of related chemical analogues. Chemical analoging libraries are typically of moderate library size, show relatively narrow structural diversity, contain a relatively limited repertoire of building blocks are typically synthesized using a specific order of combination of building blocks.

Preparation and screening of combinatorial chemical libraries is well known to those of skill in the art (*see, e.g.,* Gordon and Kerwin (1998) *Combinatorial Chemistry and Molecular Diversity in Drug Discovery*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. N.Y.). Such combinatorial chemical libraries include, but are not limited to, peptide libraries (*see, e.g.,* U.S. Patent 5,010,175, Furka (1991) *Int. J. Pept. Prot. Res.*, 37: 487-493, Houghton *et al.* (1991) *Nature*, 354: 84-88). Peptide synthesis is by no means the only approach envisioned and intended for use with the present invention. Other chemistries for generating chemical diversity libraries can also be used. Such chemistries include, but are not limited to: peptoids (PCT Publication No WO 91/19735, 26 Dec. 1991), encoded peptides (PCT Publication WO 93/20242, 14 Oct. 1993), random bio-oligomers (PCT Publication WO 92/00091, 9 Jan. 1992), benzodiazepines (U.S. Pat. No. 5,288,514), diversomers such as hydantoins, benzodiazepines and dipeptides (Hobbs *et al.* (1993) *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 90: 6909-6913), vinylogous polypeptides (Hagihara *et al.* (1992) *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114: 6568), nonpeptidal peptidomimetics with a β -D-Glucose scaffolding (Hirschmann *et al.*, (1992) *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114: 9217-9218), analogous organic syntheses of small compound libraries (Chen *et al.* (1994) *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 116: 2661), oligocarbamates (Cho, *et al.*, (1993) *Science* 261:1303), and/or peptidyl phosphonates (Campbell *et al.*, (1994) *J. Org. Chem.* 59: 658; Gordon *et al.*, (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37: 1385), nucleic acid libraries (*see, e.g.,* Strategene, Corp.), peptide nucleic acid libraries (*see, e.g.,* U.S. Patent 5,539,083) antibody libraries (*see, e.g.,* Vaughn *et al.* (1996) *Nature Biotechnology*, 14(3): 309-314), and PCT/US96/10287), carbohydrate libraries (*see, e.g.,* Liang *et al.* (1996) *Science*, 274: 1520-1522, and U.S. Patent 5,593,853), and small organic molecule libraries

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(see, e.g., benzodiazepines: Baum (1993) *C&EN*, Jan 18, page 33; isoprenoids: U.S. Patent 5,569,588; thiazolidinones and metathiazanones: U.S. Patent 5,549,974; pyrrolidines: U.S. Patents 5,525,735 and 5,519,134; morpholino compounds: U.S. Patent 5,506,337; benzodiazepines: 5,288,514; and the like).

5 Devices for the preparation of combinatorial libraries are commercially available (see, e.g., 357 MPS, 390 NWS, Advanced Chem Tech, Louisville KY; Symphony, Rainin, Woburn, MA; 433A Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA; 9050 Plus, Millipore, Bedford, MA).

10 A number of well known robotic systems have also been developed for solution phase chemistries. These systems include automated workstations like the automated synthesis apparatus developed by Takeda Chemical Industries, LTD. (Osaka, Japan) and many robotic systems utilizing robotic arms (Zymate 11, Zymark Corporation, Hopkinton, Mass.; Orca, Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, Calif) which mimic the manual synthetic operations performed by a chemist. Any of the above devices are suitable for use
15 with the present invention. The nature and implementation of modifications to these devices (if any) so that they can operate as discussed herein will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art. In addition, numerous combinatorial libraries are themselves commercially available (see, e.g., ComGenex, Princeton, N.J., Asinex, Moscow, Ru, Tfipos, Inc., St. Louis, MO, ChemStar, Ltd, Moscow, RU, 3D Pharmaceuticals, Exton, PA, Martek
20 Biosciences, Columbia, MD, etc.).

 A variety of other reagents may be included in the screening assays. These include reagents like salts, neutral proteins, e.g. albumin, detergents, etc which may be used to facilitate optimal protein-protein binding and/or reduce non-specific or background interactions. Also reagents that otherwise improve the efficiency of the assay, such as
25 protease inhibitors, nuclease inhibitors, anti-microbial agents, etc., may be used. The mixture of components may be added in any order that provides for the requisite binding.

III. Antibodies, antisera, and immunoassays

 In certain circumstances, it may be necessary to detect the presence and concentration of certain compounds in solutions and in complex mixtures before performing
30 the binding assays described above. One way of doing so is by the use of electrophoresis. A second way is to obtain polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies using methods known to those of skill in the art, and perform immunoassays (see, e.g., Coligan (1991), *Current Protocols*

- in Immunology*, Wiley/Greene, NY; and Harlow and Lane (1989), *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, NY; Stites *et al.* (eds.) *Basic and Clinical Immunology* (4th ed.) Lange Medical Publications, Los Altos, CA, and references cited therein; Goding (1986), *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice* (2d ed.) Academic Press, New York, NY; and Kohler and Milstein (1975) *Nature*, 256:495-497).

- Such techniques include antibody preparation by selection of antibodies from libraries of recombinant antibodies in phage or similar vectors (*see*, Huse *et al.* (1989), *Science*, 246:1275-1281; and Ward *et al.* (1989), *Nature*, 341:544-546). For example, in order to produce antisera, a particular antigen a fragment thereof is isolated as described herein. For example, recombinant protein is produced in a transformed cell line. An inbred strain of mice or rabbits is immunized with the component using a standard adjuvant, such as Freund's adjuvant, and a standard immunization protocol. Alternatively, a synthetic peptide derived from the antigen and conjugated to a carrier protein can be used an immunogen. Polyclonal sera are collected and titered against the immunogen in an immunoassay.
- 15 Polyclonal antisera with a titer of 10^4 or greater are selected and tested for their cross reactivity against cytoskeletal components and test compositions or even other cytoskeletal components and test compositions, using a competitive binding immunoassay. Specific monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies and antisera will usually bind with a K_D of at least about .1 mM, more usually at least about 1 μ M, preferably at least about .1 μ M or better, and most preferably, .01 μ M or better.

- A number of immunogens may be used to produce antibodies specifically reactive with either cytoskeletal components and test compositions. Recombinant protein is the preferred immunogen for the production of monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies. Naturally occurring protein may also be used either in pure or impure form. Synthetic peptides made using the cytoskeletal components and test compositions sequences described herein may also used as an immunogen for the production of antibodies to the protein.
- 25 Recombinant protein can be expressed in eukaryotic or prokaryotic cells as described above, and purified as generally described above. The product is then injected into an animal capable of producing antibodies. Either monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies may be generated, for subsequent use in immunoassays to measure the cytoskeletal component.

30 Methods of production of polyclonal antibodies are known to those of skill in the art. In brief, an immunogen, preferably a purified cytoskeletal component, is mixed with an adjuvant and animals are immunized. The animal's immune response to the immunogen

5 component can be done if desired. (See Harlow and Lane, *supra*).

10 include transformation with Epstein Barr Virus, oncogenes, or retroviruses, or other methods well known in the art. Colonies arising from single immortalized cells are screened for production of antibodies of the desired specificity and affinity for the antigen, and yield of the monoclonal antibodies produced by such cells may be enhanced by various techniques, including injection into the peritoneal cavity of a vertebrate host. Alternatively, one may
15 isolate DNA sequences which encode a monoclonal antibody or a binding fragment thereof by screening a DNA library from human B cells according to the general protocol outlined by Huse *et al.* (1989) *Science* 246:1275-1281.

20 *Clinical Immunology*, 7th Edition (D. Stites and A. Terr ed.) 1991. Moreover,
immunoassays of the present invention can be performed in any of several configurations,
which are reviewed extensively in *Enzyme Immunoassay*, E.T. Maggio, ed., CRC Press,
Boca Raton, Florida (1980); "Practice and Theory of Enzyme Immunoassays," P. Tijssen,
Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Elsevier Science Publishers
25 B.V. Amsterdam (1985); and, Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual*, *supra.*

30 test compositions) proteins and any such crossreactivity is removed by immunoabsorbtion
prior to use in the immunoassay.

In order to produce antisera for use in an immunoassay, the cytoskeletal component is isolated as described herein. For example, recombinant protein is produced in

The presence of a desired polypeptide (including peptide, transcript, or enzymatic digestion product) in a sample may also be detected and quantified using Western blot analysis. The technique generally comprises separating sample products by gel electrophoresis on the basis of molecular weight, transferring the separated proteins to a suitable solid support, (such as a nitrocellulose filter, a nylon filter, or derivatized nylon filter), and incubating the sample with labeling antibodies that specifically bind to the analyte protein. The labeling antibodies specifically bind to analyte on the solid support.

These antibodies are directly labeled, or alternatively are subsequently detected using labeling agents such as antibodies (*e.g.*, labeled sheep anti-mouse antibodies where the antibody to an analyte is a murine antibody) that specifically bind to the labeling antibody.

IV. Data management.

5 In one embodiment, the assays of this invention are facilitated by the use of databases to record assay results. Particular with the use of large-scale screening systems, (*e.g.*, screening of combinatorial libraries) data management can become a significant issue. For example, all natural hexapeptides have been synthesized in a single combinatorial experiment producing about 64 million different molecules. Maintenance and management
10 of even a small fraction of the information obtained by screening such a library is aided by methods automated information retrieval, *e.g.* a computer database.

Such a database is useful for a variety of functions, including, but not limited to library registration, library or result display, library and/or result specification, documentation, and data retrieval and exploratory data analysis. The registration function of
15 a database provides recordation/registration of combinatorial mixtures and assay results to protect proprietary information in a manner analogous to the registration/protection of tangible proprietary substances. Library and assay result display functions provide an effective means to review and/or categorize relevant assay data. Where the assays utilize complex combinatorial mixtures for test agents, the database is useful for library
20 specification/description. The database also provides documentation of assay results and the ability to rapidly retrieve, correlate (or statistical analysis), and evaluate assay data.

Thus, in some preferred embodiments, the assays of this invention additionally involve entering test agent(s) identified as positive (*i.e.*, having an effect on cytoskeletal activity) in a database of "positive" compounds and more preferably in a
25 database of therapeutic or bioagricultural lead compounds.

The database can be any medium convenient for recording and retrieving information generated by the assays of this invention. Such databases include, but are not limited to manual recordation and indexing systems (*e.g.* file-card indexing systems). However, the databases are most useful when the data therein can be easily and rapidly
30 retrieved and manipulated (*e.g.* sorted, classified, analyzed, and/or otherwise organized). Thus, in a preferred embodiment, the signature the databases of this invention are most preferably "automated", *e.g.*, electronic (*e.g.* computer-based) databases. The database can

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be present on an individual "stand-alone" computer system, or a component of or distributed across multiple "nodes" (processors) on a distributed computer systems. Computer systems for use in storage and manipulation of databases are well known to those of skill in the art and include, but are not limited to "personal computer systems", mainframe systems, distributed nodes on an inter- or intra-net, data or databases stored in specialized hardware (e.g. in microchips), and the like.

V. Kits.

In still another embodiment, this invention provides kits for practice of the assay methods described herein. The kits preferably comprise one or more containers containing one or more of the assay components described herein. Such components include, but are not limited to one or more cytoskeletal components, one or more test agent(s), solid supports (e.g., microtitre plates) with one or more attached components, buffers, labels, and other reagents as described herein.

The kits may optionally include instructional materials containing directions (i.e., protocols) for carrying out any of the assays described herein. While the instructional materials typically comprise written or printed materials they are not limited to such. Any medium capable of storing such instructions and communicating them to an end user is contemplated by this invention. Such media include, but are not limited to electronic storage media (e.g., magnetic discs, tapes, cartridges, chips), optical media (e.g., CD ROM), and the like. Such media may include addresses to internet sites that provide such instructional materials.

EXAMPLES

The following examples are offered to illustrate, but not to limit the claimed invention.

Example 1: Observation of kinesin motor binding to a surface-adsorbed microtubule: detection by total internal reflection microscopy and modulation of that binding by nucleotide.

To observe single motor molecule binding, motor-GFP fusions were prepared. Previous studies had shown that single GFP molecules (the Ser65Thr variant) can be detected by TIR microscopy (Pierce *et al.*, 1997, *Nature* 388: 388). For the wild-type

kinesin and the NK-1 chimera, GFP was fused C-terminal to residue 560. In the case of Ncd, GFP was fused N-terminal to residue 236, which retains 3/4th of the Ncd coiled-coil stalk and the complete motor domain but lacks the N-terminal domain that bundles microtubules (Chandra *et al.* (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 9005-9013.). This GFP fusion method is advantageous compared to fluorescent dye modification, which tends to inactivate the Ncd catalytic domain. Hydrodynamic and single fluorescent spot intensity analysis indicated that K560-GFP and Ncd-GFP are dimers under conditions of the assay.

By using green fluorescent protein fused to the polymer-binding protein, this assay can be performed in crude cell extracts. GFP chimeras provide two advantages. First, this alleviates the necessity of purifying the polymer-interacting protein to homogeneity before performing the binding assay. In many cases, purification and fluorescent labeling of many proteins is too difficult, due to their limited quantities in cells. Second, the drug screening effort can be performed in the protein environment of a whole cell extract. This is advantageous, since a complex mixture of competing molecules for the drug is present.

A) Expression Constructs

A human conventional kinesin construct comprising residues 1-560 with a C terminal 6 histidine (6xHis) tag was cloned into pET17B (Novagen, Inc.). The chimera NK-1 was constructed by performing PCR on the GST-MC1 construct (Chandra *et al.*, 1993, *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 9005-9013) with the 5' oligo corresponding to a.a. 348-359 and the 3' oligo corresponding to a.a. 656-667 to generate PCR product 1 (encoding a.a. 348-667). A second PCR reaction was performed on the K560-6xHis vector above using a 5' oligo corresponding to a.a. 323-333 and a 3' oligo corresponding to a.a. 7 and extending 14 b.p. into the vector promoter to generate a 3.9 kb product (PCR product 2) which included N- and C-terminal kinesin sequences as well as the intervening vector sequence. Products 1 and 2 were treated with alkaline phosphatase and the Klenow polymerase fragment to ensure blunt ends. The two PCR products were then ligated and transformed in DH5 α cells. The C-terminal junction of the ligated product had a base pair deletion which was later repaired by PCR mutagenesis. The repaired chimera was then subcloned between NdeI (a.a. 1) and MunI (a.a. 407) sites into the K560-6xHis pET17B vector in order to eliminate any PCR-induced errors in the vector. NK-2 was generated by the same strategy as indicated above with the exception that the 5' oligo for PCR product I corresponded to a.a. 49-60 and the 3'

Constructs were transformed into *E. coli* strain BL21(DE3), grown in TPM-ampicillin (20 g/l tryptone, 15 g/l yeast extract, 8 g/l NaCl, 10 mM glucose, 2 g/l Na₂HPO₄, 1 g/l KH₂PO₄, and 100 µg/ml ampicillin) at 24° C to an O.D.₆₀₀ of 1-2, and then protein expression was induced for 9-14 hr with 0.2 mM IPTG. Cells were lysed by French press (0.8 MPa) in 50 mM NaPO₄, 20 mM imidazole, 250 mM NaCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 0.5 mM ATP, 10 mM P-mercaptoethanol (βME), leupeptin (1 µg/ml), pepstatin (1 µg/ml), chymostatin (1 µg/ml), aprotinin (1 µg/ml), and 0.25 mg/ml Pefabloc (Boehringer Mannheim)(50 ml buffer per 2 l culture). The supernatant from a 28,000 x g, 30 min centrifugation was collected and incubated with Ni-NTA resin (Qiagen, Inc.) for 1 hr at 4° C (1-2.5 ml resin per 50 ml of supernatant). The mixture was then transferred to a disposable column, and the resin was washed with 50 ml of 50 mM NaPO₄ (pH 6), 250 mM NaCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM ATP, and 10 mM βME. Proteins were eluted with 50 mM NaPO₄, 500 mM imidazole-Cl, 250 NaCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mM ATP, and 10 mM βME (pH 7.2). The peak fractions were then diluted 5-fold into column buffer supplemented with 50 mM NaCl and further purified by mono-Q chromatography. The K560-GFP and NK-1-GFP fusion proteins were purified by mono-Q chromatography with elution at 0.35 M NaCl in a 16 ml 0.2-1.0 M gradient in 25

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mM NaPipes (pH 6.8; K560-GFP) or 10 mM NaPO₄ (pH 7.2; NK-1-GFP) with 2 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM DTT, and 0.1 mM ATP. Ncd-GFP was further purified by mono-S chromatography with elution at 0.3 M NaCl in a 30 ml 0.1-1.1 mM NaCl gradient in 10 mM NaPO₄ (pH 7-2), 2 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM DTT, and 0.1 mM ATP. The
5 motor-GFP fusion proteins were then subjected to an additional microtubule affinity purification step by incubating with microtubules and 1 mM AMPPNP, centrifuging the motor-microtubule complex and releasing the active motor from the microtubule with 5 mM MgATP/200 mM KCl.

For all preparations, 10-20% sucrose was added to peak fractions before
10 freezing and storage in liquid nitrogen. Protein concentrations were calculated by running the kinesin along with a BSA-standard curve on a SDS polyacrylamide gel, staining with Coomassie, capturing the gel image with a ccd camera, and then measuring optical densities using the computer program NIH Image.

Motors from the peak mono-Q fractions were adsorbed onto glass surfaces of
15 microscope flow cells at concentrations of 0.5-10 µM. For motor-GFP fusion proteins, affinity-purified anti-GFP polyclonal antibodies (0.5 mg/ml) were first adsorbed onto the glass surface, the flow cell was washed with buffer, and the motors were then allowed to bind to the antibody-coated surface. A buffer containing 15 mM NaMOPS (pH 7), 50 mM NaCl, 20 µM taxol, 10 µg/ml rhodamine-labeled microtubules (Hyman *et al.*, 1990, *Meth.*
20 *Enzym.* 196: 303-319.), 1 mM ATP, 1 mM EGTA, 2 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM DTT, 2 mg/ml casein, and an oxygen depletion system composed of 22 mM glucose, 0.5% P-mercaptoethanol, 0.2 mg/ml glucose oxidase, and 36 µg/ml catalase (Harada *et al.*, 1990, *J. Mol. Biol.* 216: 49-68.). Binding was also observed in the lower ionic strength buffers employed in the single molecule fluorescence motility assays.

25 Polarity marked microtubules (Hyman (1991) *J. Cell Sci.* Supp.14: 125-127) were prepared by first polymerizing short microtubules from rhodamine-tubulin and 0.5 mM GMPCPP (a nonhydrolyzable GTP analog)- These brightly labeled microtubules were then used as seeds to polymerize a more dimly labeled microtubule segment with 0.1 mg/ml rhodamine-labeled tubulin, 1.5 mg/ml unlabeled tubulin, and 1.5 mg/ml NEM-modified
30 tubulin (Hyman *et al.*, 1990, *Meth. Enzym.* 196: 303-319.) which inhibits minus-end growth. Polarity marked microtubules were used.

For the single molecule fluorescence assay, motor-GFP proteins were diluted to a concentration of 1-50 nM in a buffer containing 1 mM ATP, 1 mM EGTA, 2 mM

When K560-GFP was combined with axonemal microtubules and ATP, individual fluorescent spots could be easily observed binding to the axoneme, as shown previously (Pierce *et al.*, 1997, *Nature* 388: 388). In contrast, at 10 nM NK-1-GFP and Ncd-GFP, fluorescent spots did not associate with axonemes at more than background levels, indicating that microtubule associations must be very transient. The capacity of Ncd-GFP and NK-1-GFP to bind to microtubules in this assay was demonstrated by inducing a strong

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microtubule binding state by depleting ATP, which resulted in the association of the majority of fluorescent molecules with the axoneme

The above method involves selective surface illumination and viewing without removing free protein in solution. However, using an extra step of physically removing the solution, a fluorescence reading of the surface can be made using a conventional fluorimeter.

Example 2: Reversible, Site-Specific Immobilization of Arginine-Tagged Fusion Proteins on Mica Surfaces

This example describes the specific binding of polyarginine tagged proteins to atomically flat negatively charged mica surfaces. The polyarginine tags were expressed as fusion proteins. It is shown herein that the arginine (*e.g.*, hexaarginine) tagged proteins bind to mica via the Arg-tag based on ion exchange of naturally occurring potassium cations. Only nonspecific binding was observed with the control protein that is free of the Arg-tag. This novel technology facilitates the uniform and specific orientation of immobilized proteins on a standard substrate used for many surface-related applications.

A) Materials and Methods

Muscovite mica was obtained from Provac (Liechtenstein). The plasmid pGFPuv was from Clontech (Palo Alto, CA) and the vector pET28a(+) was from Novagen (Madison, WI). All other reagents were from Sigma Chemical (St. Louis, MO) and of highest available grade. Ultrapure water with a resistance of 18 M Ω cm was used for all aqueous buffers (purified by passage through a Milli-Q purification system).

B) Preparation of GFPH6, GFPH6R6, GFPR6

For the addition of six histidine residues to the N-terminus of GFP, two oligodeoxyribonucleotide primers were designed: one corresponding to the N-terminal part of the GFP gene (5'-GGA ATT CCA TAT GAG TAA AGG AGA AGA ACT TTT C-3', designated primer #1, SEQ ID No: 1) and a second corresponding to the C-terminal part (5'-GAC CGG CGC TCA GTT GGA ATT C-3', designated primer #2, SEQ ID No: 2). These oligodeoxyribonucleotides were used for PCR with 20 ng of linearized pGFPuv as template. The amplified fragments, digested with NdeI and BamHI, were ligated with the linearized expression vector pET28a(+). The resulting plasmid pGFPH6 was used for transformation of *E. coli* BL21(DE3). Standard protocols were followed for DNA handling and bacterial

transformation (Sambrook *et al.* (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press).

To introduce a tag of six arginine residues on either the N- or C-terminal part of GFP, the same procedure was used with the following oligodeoxyribonucleotides: (primer #2) and 5'-GGA ATT CCA TAT GCG CCG TCG CCG TCG CCG TAT GAG TAA AGG AGA AGA ACT TTT C-3' for GFPH6R6, (primer #1) and 5'-TTG GAA TTC ATT AGC GAC GGC GAC GGC GAC GCG CGG TGC CTT TGT AGA GCT CAT CCA TG-3' for GFPR6. The PCR and cloning procedure was performed as described above. The resulting plasmids pGFPH6R6 and pGFPR6 were used to transform *E. coli* BL21(DE3).

10 **C) Expression and purification of the recombinant proteins**

All of the expressed proteins carry a vector-encoded tag of a hexa-histidine sequence for purification by metal chelate affinity chromatography on a Ni²⁺/NTA matrix (Qiagen, Santa Clarita, CA). The cells were grown at 37° C by shaking in LB-medium containing 25 mg/ml Kanamycin. At an OD₆₀₀ of 0.8 the cells were induced with 1 mM
15 IPTG, and 5h later, they were harvested by centrifugation at 6000 x g for 10 min. The cells were lysed by addition of lysozyme at a concentration of 100 mg/ml and 10 % (v/v) of 1 % Triton X-100 in 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 50 mM KCl, 1 mM EDTA. After incubation for 30 min on ice, MgCl₂ was added to a final concentration of 40 mM. The liberated DNA was digested by adding 0.2 mg DNaseI per ml lysate. The lysate was incubated for 15 min on ice
20 and then centrifuged at 30,000 x g for 40 min. The clear supernatant was dialyzed against buffer containing 10 mM Hepes/NaOH pH 7.4, 50 mM NaCl, and then applied to a Ni²⁺/NTA column. Weakly bound proteins were eluted with 10 mM imidazole pH 8.0. The his-tagged proteins were eluted with 500 mM imidazole in the case of the GFPH6 and with 500 mM imidazole, 500 mM NaCl for all the other variants (the Arg-tag caused a strong
25 ionic interaction with the Ni²⁺/NTA matrix). The eluted proteins were dialyzed against buffer containing 10 mM Hepes/NaOH pH 7.4, 50 mM NaCl, 50 % glycerol and stored at -20° C. The purity of the recombinant proteins was estimated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and found to be greater than 95%.

D) Protein adsorption to mica

30 Mica sheets were cut into pieces of 5x5 cm and freshly cleaved immediately before use. Droplets of protein solutions (GFPH6, GFPR6, GFPH6R6) at a concentration of

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10 mg/ml were applied onto the previously unexposed, hydrophilic surfaces resulting in 2 aqueous films of approximately 4 cm² in size. After incubation for 5 min, the mica sheets were washed with 10 ml of water. The central parts, 1 cm² in size, were then cut out to ensure that no contaminants from the edges could falsify the subsequent analyses. For each data point four surfaces were analyzed and the readings were averaged. These surfaces, stored separately in Eppendorf tubes, were then subjected to consecutive one-min washing steps with 400 ml 10 mM Hepes/NaOH buffer pH 7.4 containing increasing concentrations of salt with different mono- and bivalent cations (50, 125, 250 mM, Na⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺). For quantitation of active, adsorbed GFP, the eluates were collected separately and analyzed by fluorescence measurement at 509 nm (excitation at 395 nm) using an SLM8000 spectrophotometer (Aminco, Silver Spring, MD) and GFP of known concentration as standard.

Qualitative determination of immobilized GFP was carried out with X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) using the N1s narrow scans normalized against the corresponding Si2s peaks, an element that does not occur in proteins. For this purpose the adsorbed proteins were washed with the same salt-containing solutions as mentioned above (without buffer) and finally rinsed with ultrapure water and dried under a stream of nitrogen. This ensured that the XPS spectra were not dominated by crystallized salts.

D) X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS)

XPS was carried out on a Surface Science Model 150 XPS spectrometer with an AlK α source (1486 eV), a quartz monochromator, hemispherical analyzer, and a multichannel detector. A nickel grid, directly positioned above the samples, and a charge neutralizer were used to prevent artifacts due to charging effects. The spectra were accumulated at a take-off angle of 35° and an angular acceptance of 30°, with a 250 x 1000 μ m spot size at a pressure of less than 1 x 10⁻⁸ Torr. The N1s peaks shown in this example were normalized against Si2s and corrected for the number of scans and the atomic sensitivity factors.

The results show that only about 1 pmol of the Arg-tag free GFPH6 remained bound after extensive washing with 10 mM Hepes/NaOH, pH 7.4. In contrast about 3 pmol of Arg-tagged GFP remained bound after this wash. Essentially all of the Arg-tag free GFPH6 was removed from the surface by consecutive washing steps with increasing concentrations of NaCl. In contrast, only about 50% of the two GFP variants comprising

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hexaarginine-tags (GFPR6H6 and GFPR6) came off with NaCl. The complete release could be achieved by elution with arginine-containing wash buffer. It is likely that this arginine-releasable protein was exclusively bound via its Arg-tag, whereas that released in the NaCl washing steps stemmed primarily from protein electrostatically bound to the surface via
5 other charged groups in the protein.

Example 3: Solution-phase assays: Use of ATPase assays in screening microtubule binding agents.

A) Preparation of sponge extract for screening.

The sponge *Adocia (Haliclona) sp.* (Collection # 95-100) was collected in
10 Palau, Western Caroline Islands, and was quickly frozen. The frozen sponge (225 g) was diced and steeped in a mixture of dichloromethane (300 mL) and methanol (1L) for 24 h. The solids were removed by filtration and the solution was reduced in volume to 300 mL and extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 200 mL).

The aqueous phase was lyophilized to yield a pale yellow powder. The
15 powder (1.0 g) was chromatographed twice on a reversed phase C18 Sep-Pak, using a gradient of 30% MeOH in H₂O to 100% methanol (MeOH) as eluant, to obtain pure fractions containing adociasulfate-1 and adociasulfate-2 and a mixed fraction containing adociasulfates. The mixed fraction was separated by reversed phase HPLC using 1:1 MeOH-H₂O as eluant. Pure fractions were combined to obtain adociasulfate-1 (13.5 mg),
20 adociasulfate-2 (14.1 mg) and adociasulfate-3 (3.3 mg).

B) Motility Assay.

TI- γ (a kinesin superfamily member from the fungus *Thermomyces lanuginosus*) was adsorbed to a glass coverslip and supplemented with a mixture of microtubules, 2 mM Mg-ATP, and sponge extracts in DMSO (5% final concentration).
25 Motility was scored visually on a Zeiss Axioplan microscope set up for DIC and fitted with an Argus 10 video processor (Hamamatsu).

C) Proteins.

All kinetic and binding measurements were performed on a bacterially expressed *Drosophila* kinesin heavy chain fragment containing amino acids 5-351 of the
30 wild type protein and a hexahistidine tag at the C-terminus. Protein was purified from the

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soluble fraction of IPTG induced bacterial cells by a single round of affinity chromatography on Ni-NTA-agarose (Qiagen), concentrated by microfiltration, and frozen in small aliquots in liquid nitrogen.

D) Steady state kinetics.

5 Initial rate measurements were done at room temperature using a malachite green assay (Geladopoulos *et al.* (1991) *Anal. Biochem.*, 192: 112-116) modified to work in 96 well microtiter plates and scored on a plate reader at 650 nm. ATP concentration dependence and basal ATPase rate were determined by a coupled enzymatic assay with pyruvate kinase and lactate dehydrogenase monitoring changes in absorbance at 340 nm.
10 Phosphate standards (650 μ M-7 μ M) were included with each reading.

E) ATPase Assay (ADP release).

The percent of ADP released from the enzyme was determined by the methods of Hackney (*see, e.g.*, Hackney (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.*, 269: 16508-16511). Briefly, 80 μ M kinesin was preincubated with α -³²PATP at room temperature for 15 min and
15 than stored on ice. 1 μ l aliquots of that mixture were diluted into 100 μ l of "chase mix" containing 0.5 mg/ml pyruvate kinase, 2mM phosphoenalpyruvate, and varying concentrations of adociasulfate. At different time points 5 μ l aliquots of the chase mix were quenched in 100 μ l 1 M HCV/1 mM ATP/1 mM ADP. The amount of ADP that became accessible to pyruvate kinase and was converted to ATP was determined by a thin layer
20 chromatography on PEI-cellulose followed by phosphoimager quantitation.

F) Results

Extracts from 268 marine sponges were initially tested for their ability to disrupt normal behavior of microtubules in a gliding motility assay. This screening method allowed immediate distinction between substances that affected microtubule movement and
25 those that caused microtubule depolymerization or breakage. Active extracts from the initial screening were then tested for inhibition of the microtubule-stimulated kinesin ATPase.

The most promising candidates were extracts from the sponge *Adocia sp.* In the motility assay, these extracts disrupted microtubule attachment to the kinesin-coated surface, and totally abolished movement. The microtubule stimulated ATPase of kinesin
30 was also completely inhibited.

Three active compounds in the extract were identified and isolated. These specific compounds are referred to herein as adociasulfates while the generic compounds are referred to as Adocia compounds or Adocia kinesin inhibitors. The structure of the Adocia compounds or adociasulfates does not resemble that of nucleotide triphosphates. This indicates that the Adocia structures are different from known kinesin inhibitors. In addition, it is believed that the activity spectrum of the Adocia compounds is narrower than that of nucleotide triphosphates or analogues thereof.

To further investigate specificity, one adociasulfate was tested on a variety of ATPases using the ATPase activity assay described above. Of those tested, the only enzymes substantially inhibited by adociasulfate are members of kinesin superfamily (Table 2).

Table 2. Concentrations of adociasulfate causing 50% inhibition of enzymatic activity.

enzyme	C50
rabbit kidney ATPase	> 136 μ M*
Apyrase	> 136 μ M*
Myosin II (EDTA) ^A	75 μ M
CENP-E	10 μ M ^D
K5-351 ^B	2 μ M ^E
K411 ^C	2 μ M ^E
TI- γ	2 μ M ^E
ncd	-
myosin	-
pyruvate kinase	-

* enzyme was not inhibited by 50% at the highest used inhibitor concentration of 136 μ M.;

^A EDTA activated ATPase;

^B construct containing amino acids 5-351 of *Drosophila* kinesin;

^C construct containing first 411 amino acids of *Drosophila* kinesin;

^D at 6 μ M tubulin;

^E at 2 μ M tubulin

The behavior observed in the motility assay indicated that adociasulfates interfere with microtubule binding to the motor. This was tested by performing a kinesin-microtubule co-sedimentation assay in the presence of a nonhydrolysable ATP analog,

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AMP-PNP, with or without adociasulfate. Addition of adociasulfate abolished binding of kinesin to microtubules under these conditions.

5 Consideration of the kinesin mechanochemical cycle suggests that the effect on microtubule binding could be induced either by locking the kinesin in a weakly-binding state resembling the kinesin-ADP intermediate by adociasulfate binding in the nucleotide pocket, or by direct interference with the microtubule-binding site. Steady state kinetic measurements demonstrated that the adociasulfate-induced inhibition is competitive with microtubules, and could be totally reversed by high microtubule concentrations.

10 In contrast, varying the ATP concentration had no effect on the overall shape of the kinetic curves. V_{\max} was progressively lower at higher adociasulfate concentrations. An additional argument against adociasulfate binding at the nucleotide pocket comes from the lack of an inhibitory effect on the basal, non microtubule-stimulated rate of the kinesin ATPases. If adociasulfate interfered with nucleotide binding, or locked the enzyme in a particular nucleotide-bound state, ATP turnover in the absence of microtubule should be
15 decreased. However, concentrations of up to 136 μ M adociasulfate (the highest tested) did not inhibit the basal ATPase rate.

Microtubule binding to kinesin induced 1,000-fold stimulation of the basal ATPase rate, owing primarily to accelerated ADP release. It was tested whether adociasulfate binding to kinesin could mimic the effect of the microtubule by examining
20 ADP release from kinesin in the presence of varying concentrations of adociasulfate. Indeed, bursts of ADP release were observed and their magnitude correlated positively with the concentration of adociasulfate. The adociasulfate concentration at 50% of maximum burst is much higher than the K_i determined in steady state microtubule competition assays. This discrepancy may reflect different affinities for adociasulfate in different nucleotide
25 states of kinesin. Steady state kinetic measurements of K_i reflect the affinity of the most tightly bound state of the entire cycle, which includes several kinesin-nucleotide intermediates (K-ATP, K-ADP-Pi, K-ADP *etc.*).

In contrast, the ADP release experiment with adociasulfate involved only one state, K-ADP. It is intriguing that this state also has the lowest affinity for the microtubule.
30 It was initially surprising that adociasulfate did not stimulate the kinesin basal ATPase even though it induced ADP release. However, during steady state kinetic measurements, each single headed kinesin molecule must undergo several cycles of attachment-detachment to microtubule subunits. In contrast, AS presumably remains bound through multiple

10

CLAIMS**What is claimed is:**

- 1 1. A method of testing multiple compositions for their ability to modulate
2 cytoskeletal function, said method comprising:
 - 3 i. adhering a first cytoskeletal component to a solid support;
 - 4 ii. contacting said first component with a second cytoskeletal
5 component having an affinity for said first cytoskeletal component in a reaction mixture;
 - 6 iii. further contacting the reaction mixture with multiple test
7 compositions to determine their ability to modulate the binding affinity of the first and
8 second cytoskeletal components; and
 - 9 iv. detecting changes in the binding affinity of the second cytoskeletal
10 component to the first cytoskeletal component at a control concentration and a test
11 concentration of said test compositions; wherein said detecting does not involve detecting
12 the active movement of the cytoskeletal components.
- 1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the first cytoskeletal component is
2 indirectly adhered to the solid support.
- 1 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the cytoskeletal component is adhered to
2 the solid support in an oriented fashion.
- 1 4. The method of claim 2, wherein the first cytoskeletal component is
2 indirectly adhered to the solid support by binding to an inactivated molecular motor which is
3 bound to the support.
- 1 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the first and second components are
2 contacted in the presence of a cell lysate.
- 1 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the reaction mixtures are in multiple
2 arrays on a single integrated support.
- 1 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the second component is tagged with a
2 reporter molecule.

- 1 8. The method of claim 7, wherein the reporter molecule is a fluorophore.
- 1 9. The method of claim 8, wherein the fluorophore is GFP.
- 1 10. The method of claim 9, wherein the method of detection is total internal
2 reflection microscopy.
- 1 11. The method of claim 1, wherein one of the cytoskeletal components is a
2 cytoskeletal polymer.
- 1 12. The method of claim 1, wherein one of the cytoskeletal components is a
2 monomer of a cytoskeletal polymer.
- 1 13. The method of claim 1, wherein one of the cytoskeletal components is a
2 molecular motor.
- 1 14. The method of claim 1, wherein the signal to noise ratio is at least about
2 2-fold over negative controls.
- 1 15. The method of claim 1, wherein the density of the first cytoskeletal
2 component on the solid support is at least 2 polymers/50 μ^2 .
- 1 16. The method of claim 1, wherein the concentration of the first cytoskeletal
2 component is at least 10 ng/ μ^2 .
- 1 17. The method of claim 1, wherein the throughput is at least about one
2 sample/min.
- 1 18. A high throughput method for testing multiple compositions for their
2 ability to modulate cytoskeletal function, said method comprising:
3 i. adhering a first cytoskeletal component to a solid support, wherein
4 said first cytoskeletal component is spatially arranged to form distinct arrays on said solid
5 support; and
6 ii. for each array, simultaneously detecting the binding of a second
7 cytoskeletal component to the first cytoskeletal component, in the presence or absence of a
8 test composition.

- 1 19. A method of identifying a therapeutic lead compound that modulates
2 activity of a cytoskeletal system, said method comprising:
3 i) providing an assay mixture comprising a first component of a
4 cytoskeletal system and a second component of a cytoskeletal system, wherein said first
5 component and said second component specifically bind to each other;
6 ii) contacting said assay mixture with a test compound to be screened
7 for the ability to modulate binding between said first component and said second component;
8 iii) detecting a difference in the binding specificity or avidity of said
9 first component to said second component, at a test concentration and a control
10 concentration of said compound to be screened, wherein said detecting does not involve
11 detecting active movement of a component of said cytoskeletal system, and wherein said
12 difference in the binding specificity or avidity of said first component to said second
13 component identifies a compound that modulates activity of a cytoskeletal system.
- 1 20. The method of claim 19, wherein said first and second components
2 are selected from the group consisting of cytoskeletal polymers, motor proteins and
3 cytoskeletal polymer binding proteins.
- 1 21. The method of claim 19, wherein said first and second components
2 are components of a microtubule system.
- 1 22. The method of claim 19, wherein said first and second components
2 are components of an actin/myosin system.
- 1 23. The method of claim 19, wherein said first and second components
2 are components of an intermediate filament system.
- 1 24. The method of claim 19, wherein said first and second components
2 are selected from the group consisting of a binding pair selected from Table 1..
- 1 25. The method of claim 19, wherein said reaction mixture comprises a
2 cell lysate.

1 26. The method of claim 19, further comprising the step of entering the
2 identity of a test compound that has a significant effect on binding of said first component to
3 said second component into a database of therapeutic lead compounds.

1 27. The method of claim 26, wherein said test compound causes at least a
2 10% change in binding affinity between said first and said second component in order to be
3 entered into said database.

1 28. The method of claim 26, further comprising:
2 contacting a cell with a test compound whose identity is entered in said
3 database; and
4 detecting inhibition in the growth or proliferation of said cell.

1 29. The method of claim 19, wherein said first component is labeled with a
2 label.

1 30. The method of claim 29, wherein said label is a fluorescent label.

1 31. The method of claim 30, wherein said detection is by an optical
2 method.

1 32. The method of claim 19, wherein said control concentration is the
2 absence of said compound to be screened.

1 33. The method of claim 19, wherein at least 50 test compounds are
2 screened simultaneously.

1 34. The method of claim 19, wherein at least two different first component
2 and second component pairs are tested simultaneously.

1 35. The method of claim 33, wherein said test compounds are members of
2 a combinatorial library.

1 36. The method of claim 19, wherein said first component or said second
2 component is attached to a solid support.

1 37. A method of identifying a therapeutic lead compound that modulates
2 activity of a cytoskeletal system, said method comprising:

- 3 i) providing an assay mixture comprising a first component of a
- 4 cytoskeletal system and a second component of a cytoskeletal system, wherein said first
- 5 component and said second component specifically bind to each other;
- 6 ii) contacting said assay mixture with a test compound to be screened
- 7 for the ability to inhibit or enhance binding between said first component and said second
- 8 component;
- 9 iii) detecting a change in coupling between ATP hydrolysis and force
- 10 generation; wherein said change indicates that said compound modulates activity of a
- 11 cytoskeletal system.

1 38. The method of claim 37, wherein said first and second components are

2 selected from the group consisting of cytoskeletal polymers, motor proteins and cytoskeletal

3 polymer binding proteins.

1 39. The method of claim 37, wherein said first and second components are

2 components of a microtubule system.

1 40. The method of claim 37, wherein said first and second components are

2 components of an actin/myosin system.

1 41. A method of identifying the presence of a compound that modulates

2 activity of a cytoskeletal system, said method comprising:

- 3 i) providing a first assay mixture comprising a first component of
- 4 a cytoskeletal system and a second component of a [microtubule] cytoskeletal system,
- 5 wherein said first component and said second component specifically bind to each other;
- 6 ii) contacting said assay mixture with a first test compound to be
- 7 screened for the ability to modulate binding between said first component and said second
- 8 component;
- 9 iii) detecting a difference in the binding specificity or avidity of
- 10 said first component to said second component, at a test concentration and a control
- 11 concentration of said compound to be screened, wherein [said detecting does not involve
- 12 detecting active movement of a component of said cytoskeletal system and wherein said
- 13 difference is due to a specific interaction between said test compound and said first or said
- 14 second component] detecting a difference in said binding specificity or avidity identifies the
- 15 presence of a compound that modulates activity of a cytoskeletal system.

1 42. The method of claim 41, wherein said first and second components are
2 selected from the group consisting of cytoskeletal polymers, motor proteins and cytoskeletal
3 polymer binding proteins.

1 43. The method of claim 41, wherein said assay mixture comprises a cell
2 lysate.

1 44. The method of claim 41, wherein at least one of said first or second
2 components is labeled with a label.

1 45. The method of claim 44, wherein said label is a fluorescent label.

1 46. The method of claim 45, wherein said fluorescent label is a fluorescent
2 protein.

1 47. The method of claim 44, wherein said component and said label are
2 provided as a fusion protein.

1 48. The method of claim 41, wherein said detection is by an optical
2 method.

1 49. The method of claim 48, wherein said optical method is microscopy.

1 50. The method of claim 49, wherein said microscopy is confocal
2 microscopy.

1 51. The method of claim 50, wherein said microscopy is total internal
2 reflection microscopy.

1 52. The method of claim 41, wherein said method of detection is by an
2 ATPase assay.

1 53. The method of claim 41, wherein said method of detection is by a two
2 hybrid system.

1 54. The method of claim 41, wherein said difference is 10% or greater than
2 said binding specificity or avidity of said test concentration.

1 66. The method of claim 41, wherein said detecting does not involve
2 detecting active movement of a component of said cytoskeletal system.

1 67. The method of claim 41, wherein said test compound is not a
2 compound selected from the group consisting of an antibody, a nucleotide, and a nucleotide
3 analogue.

1 68. The method of claim 41, wherein the specific binding of said first and
2 second components is not polymerization of a cytoskeletal element.

1 69. The method of claim 41, wherein the specific binding of said first and
2 second components is not an interaction selected from the group consisting of tubulin
3 polymerization, actin polymerization, and tau-tau interaction.

PCT

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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C12Q 1/00, G01N 31/00, 33/53, 33/542, 33/543, 33/544, 33/545, 33/567</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/11814 (43) International Publication Date: 11 March 1999 (11.03.99)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/18368 (22) International Filing Date: 3 September 1998 (03.09.98) (30) Priority Data: <i>04</i> 60/057,895 4 September 1997 (04.09.97) US (63) Related by Continuation (CON) or Continuation-in-Part (CIP) to Earlier Application US 60/057,895 (CIP) Filed on 4 September 1997 (04.09.97) (71) Applicants (for all designated States except US): BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY [US/US]; Office of Technology Licensing, Suite 350, 900 Welch Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304-1850 (US). REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA [US/US]; Office of Technology Transfer, Dept. 0910, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0910 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): VALE, Ron [US/US]; 1439 - 15th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94122 (US). PIERCE, Daniel [US/US]; 1723 - 9th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94122 (US). SPUDICH, James [US/US]; 3035</p>	<p>Country Club Street, Palo Alto, CA 94304 (US). GOLDSTEIN, Lawrence, S., B. [US/US]; 13384 Keegan Place, San Diego, CA 92130 (US). (74) Agents: HUNTER, Tom et al.; Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP, Two Embarcadero Center, 8th floor, San Francisco, CA 94111-3834 (US). (81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>	
<p>(54) Title: ASSAYS FOR DETECTING MODULATORS OF CYTOSKELETAL FUNCTION (57) Abstract Described herein are methods of identifying compounds which modulate the activity of the cytoskeletal system. The methods are rapid, convenient and sensitive. Preferably, the method is used to identify lead compounds that can be used as therapeutics, diagnostics and agricultural agents. Generally, test compounds are added to two cytoskeletal components which bind to one another, to determine whether the binding is affected by the test compound. Wherein the binding is affected, a compound which modulates the cytoskeletal system is identified.</p>		

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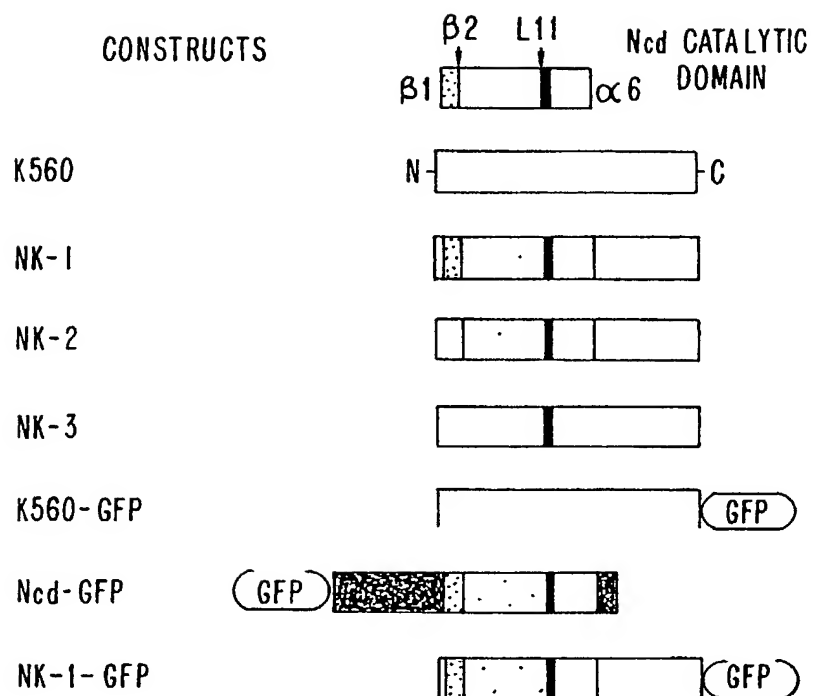


FIG. 1.

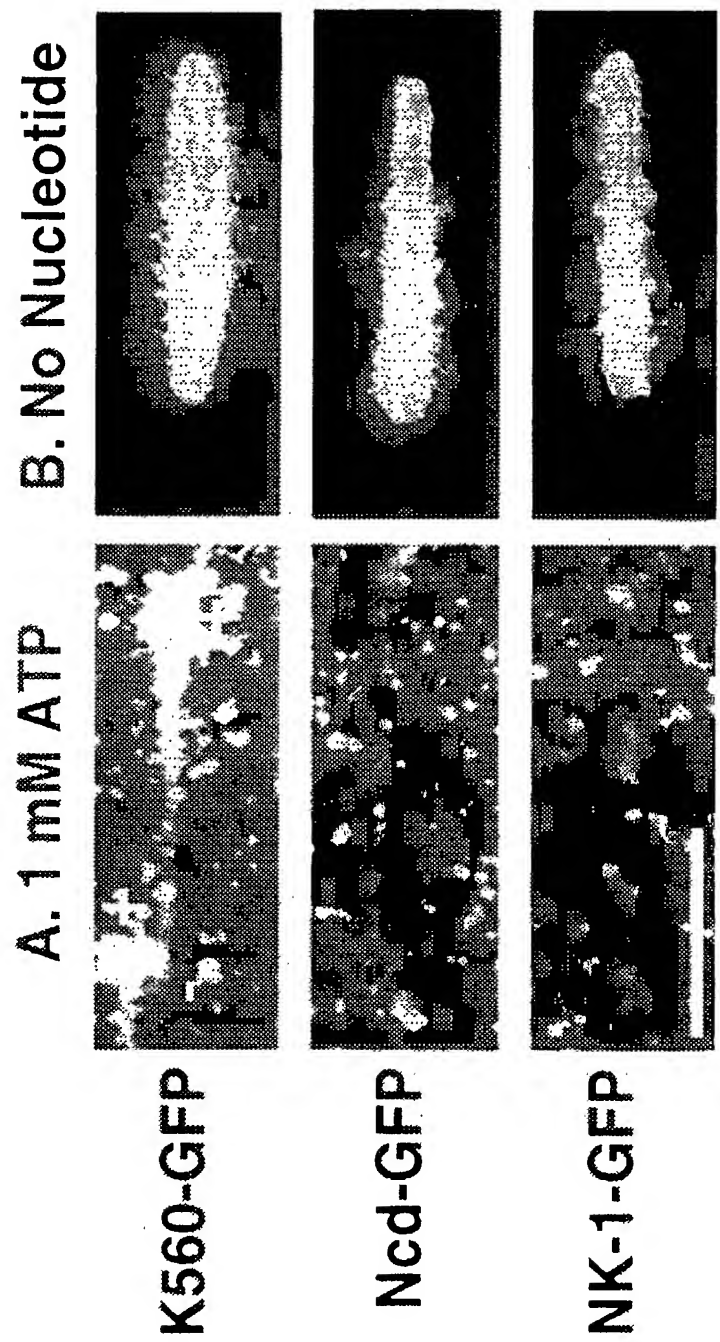


FIG. 2.



10/031,819 10/031,819

PATENT
Attorney Docket No.: UCSD-06783

DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name. I believe I am an original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **Assays for Detecting Modulators of Cytoskeletal Function**, the specification of which was filed on 01/16/2002 as Application Serial No. 10/031,819 -- which claims priority to International Application PCT/US98/18368 filed on 09/03/1998. I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a).

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, under § 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full Name of Sole or First Inventor: **Ronald Vale**

Inventor's Signature: _____
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Date: _____
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Full Name of Second Joint Inventor: **Daniel Pierce**

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Date: August 2, 2002
Citizenship: U.S.A.

Full Name of Third Joint Inventor: **James Spudich**

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Date: _____
Citizenship: U.S.A.



10/031,819, 10/031,819

PATENT
Attorney Docket No.: UCSD-06783

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Attorney Docket No.: UCSD-06783

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, under § 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Date: August 5, 2002
Citizenship: U.S.A.

Date: _____
Citizenship: U.S.A.

Date: _____
Citizenship: U.S.A.

Applicant / Patentee: Ron Vale
For: **Assays for Detecting Modulators of Cytoskeletal Function**

I hereby declare that I am an official empowered to act on behalf of the university (or other institution of higher education) identified below:

Regents of the University of California
Office of Technology Transfer
Dept. 0910, 9500 Gilman Drive
La Jolla, California 92093-0910 US

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the nonprofit organization with regard to the above identified invention.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

Date: _____ By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____ By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____